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VOL. IV NO. 115 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 15, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Ton
16th May	Kashmir *	3000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	5000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia	7000	.... ..	....
4th June.	Salsette	6000	Karmala .	9000
11th "	Caledonia	8000	.... ..	....
18th "	Salsette	6000	Mercara ..	11000
25th "	Arabia	5000	.... ..	....
2nd July	Salsette	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya	7000	.... ..	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000	.... ..	....
30th	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

*The Medical inspection of Passengers by the Kashmir will take place at 10-30 a.m. at the Ballard Pier on Tuesday the 16th May, and the steamer will sail soon after.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
18th May	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
25th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*16th May	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
*17th "	Pundua ..	For Mombasa Zbar only.
16th "	Ghaza ..	Bandra (for connection with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
About 22nd May	Malda ..	8000

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Singie	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
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SHIPPING.

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500		27th May
City of Exeter	A & C	6397		31st June

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	823	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	480	720
Liverpool	705	90	451	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea Planters, etc.

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
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SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	th May.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4825	7th May	18th May.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	8419	8th May	27th May
Mexori Maru	K. Taniguchi	3773	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	4801	29th May	10th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru	4490	S. Yanagi	17th May	5th May
Indo Maru	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

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CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£50,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.....	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	.....	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	Rs. 31,60,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	.....	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASEEDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hangkw
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

46, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Basra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—Sub-asst. Surgeon for the R. and K. Ry. Salary Rs. 35 plus Rs. 10 Travelling Allowance.—Apply with diploma and other testimonials to P.M.O., and K.Ry., Bareilly. 1092

WANTED.—An Accountant for the Cantonment Committee Office, Cawnpore. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 45 by increments of Rs. 5 every fifth year. Candidates must either have experience of Local Fund Account work or must have passed the School Leaving Examination.

Apply before 15th May 1916 to The CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Cawnpore. 1060.

WANTED.—A Hindoo graduate of orthodox views, strong in English with experience in teaching and management. One knowing Sanskrit and Hindi will be preferred. For pay and further particulars apply to:—

The SECRETARY
Hindoo Jatiya Pathshala
Shikarpur Sind. 4095.

WANTED.—An European or Anglo-Indian fully qualified (in sick nursing and maternity) nurse, as a Lady Superintendent, at the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 160 p.m., and a monthly allowance of Rs. 63-10-8 for uniform, board, washing and petty expenses, with free furnished quarters and servants. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

The CIVIL SURGEON,
Jalgaon (East Khandesh). 4101

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of "Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore."

2. The conditions of appointment will be as follows:—

(a) The appointment will be on probation for three years.
(b) The initial pay will be not less than Rs. 400/ a month, and will be fixed on a consideration of the qualifications of the candidate selected.
(c) The post carries with it the benefits of the Mysore Service Regulations in respect of leave, travelling allowance, pension &c.
(d) The candidates will be confirmed either in the grade of Rs. 400-50/1-700 or 500-50/1-1000 as the case may be, if he gives satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, during the period of probation.
(e) The candidate selected will be required to enter upon his duties from the 1st July 1916.

3. The application should contain the following particulars:—

1. Name, Age, Nationality, &c.
2. University qualifications.
3. Present position, and emoluments; and previous service and if he has held more than one appointment the reasons for termination in each case.
4. Works (if any) published. (Copies should if possible be sent.)
5. Any special qualifications.
6. Minimum salary and other terms desired.

4. The applications should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Education and Agriculture Departments, Bangalore, and should reach him before the 5th June 1916.

K. SUBBA RAO
For Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Department of Education and Agriculture. 4092.

WANTED

WANTED.—Nurse, 2 children 6 years and 15 months. Bearer kept.—Apply with full particulars. Mrs. FLOWERS, The Hermitage, Mussoorie. 1093

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE of commercial ability and experience to work as a secretary to a millionaire. Apply to Box No. 858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4111

WANTED—A Goan as general assistant, healthy, active and not below 30 years of age. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to S. LOBO & CO., 40, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta. 4110

REQUIRED at once LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT European or Indian for a Metre Gauge Railway.

Salary Rs. 320 to 400. Apply to Box No. 90B Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—An energetic FIRE INSURANCE CANVASSER. Apply with full particulars of previous experience, references and salary required to Box No. 851 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4084

WANTED.—A Church of England Indian Christian Headmaster, graduate, Salary Rs. 150 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 p.m. to 200 p.m. Free quarters.—Apply The PRINCIPAL, C. M. S. High School, Jabalpur, C. P. 1091

WANTED.—An M.A. in English for the post of Senior Professor of English in the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Pay Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300. Apply with testimonials, to:—The SECRETARY, D. A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore. 4112

WANTED.—GRADUATES and undergraduates, those with Mathematics or Science will be preferred. Apply sharp stating terms, qualifications and Second Language to the undersigned. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Mangrol Kathiawar. 4093.

WANTED.—A trained Nurse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 90, with free quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly.

W. WOODWRIGHT,
Lieut.-Col., I.M.S
1062 Civil Surgeon

WANTED.—for the DALY College, Indore, by June 24th an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 80-120. A good knowledge of Hindi and English essential; athlete preferred. Candidates who are already in employment should apply through their Superior Officers.—For further particulars apply to The PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 1080.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A set of harness in good order. Price reasonable. Apply to Box No. 857, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4109

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 23 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 4087.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 7 Gents' Brown Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned soles sown on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. A well finished and strong boot. Price Rs. 6 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—87 pairs R 72, Ladies Black Glace Kid Gibson shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale Price Rs. 4/6 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—5 PALLAVARAM, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Kheterali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1535.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEEL SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 7th June, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed)or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the Offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 5th May, 1916. 4059.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN PHILOSOPHY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATE students in Philosophy, who may have secured Honours, or hope to secure them this year, at any of the Indian Universities, for Research Fellowships at the PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE, which is going to be opened in June 1916 at AMALNER, East Khandesh. Junior Fellowships for Honours B. A.s will carry from 50 to 60 Rs. each, and Senior Fellowships for M. A.s from 75 to 100 Rs. each, per month, according to qualifications. There will be, on the whole, Six Fellows to be elected for the current year. The Fellowships will be given in the first instance for one year, but may be extended for two or three or more years according to the output of work. Special attention will have to be given to the comparative study of Indian and European Philosophy. All facilities in the shape of a Library and Lectures will be provided for the Junior Fellows to enable them to appear for the M. A. Examination in Philosophy; while Senior Fellows will be required to study the important text-books in Indian Philosophy, mainly from the original sources, and to produce a respectable thesis at the end of their course. Work will commence on the 1st of July, and arrangements will be made for the residence of Fellows at the Institute. Applications with all necessary testimonials will be received up to the 10th of June. Only those who have special qualifications in Philosophy, or a special liking for it, need apply.

MOTILAL MANECHAND ALIAS PRATAPSHET.
Organiser, Institute of Philosophy Amalner, East Khandesh.
7th May, 1916. 4066

NOTICE.

DECCAN BANK (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given for information of the general public that of the four Liquidators appointed at the general meeting of shareholders held on 27th March 1916, the two stipendiary Liquidators, Messrs. R. D. Sethna and N. R. Bhalerav, tendered resignation, and the appointments of the two Honorary Liquidators, Rao Bahadur Ichharam Bhagvandas and Rao Bahadur L. M. Deshpende, were confirmed, at the meeting of creditors held on 22nd April 1916. The Voluntary Liquidation of the Deccan Bank is accordingly conducted by the two Honorary Liquidators.

ICHHARAM B.,
L. M. DESHPANDE,
4108 Liquidators.
Poona, 12th May, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 10th May, 1916, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share free of Income Tax was sanctioned being payable on or after MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on 10th May 1916.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1916. 4106

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1915, will be paid on application at the Registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 15th May, 1916, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 1st May, 1916, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be closed from 1st May, 1916, to 13th May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th April, 1916. 3989

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES COTTON (UNCLAIMED CARGO) EX PRIZE VESSEL "E. F. FERDINAND."

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Hazardous Goods Warehouse, behind No. 6, Transit Shed, Alexandra Docks the following unclaimed cargo ex-prize vessel "E. F. Ferdinand."

Ralli 79, 433, Trieste 22, 86 bales cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1828 under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 16th May, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Soap, cinamon, cotton goods (under shirts), tea, lampware, empty glass bottles, soda-ash, cotton waste, hoops iron, iron bars, rice sweeping, rice, dry fish, betelnut, gum olibanum, dry dates, cotton seeds, paint, horse-boxes, broken marble tiles, earthenware, metal watches and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 FULL PRESSED BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 18th May, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following bales of High Class stapled cotton of Central Provinces and Berars &c., belonging to Messrs. Breul & Co., about 400 bales high class stapled cotton, very slightly damaged by water and smoke.

About 500 bales high class stapled cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES & CHEMICALS MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO. AND MESSRS. KALLE & CO., &C.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading concerns Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 23rd May, 1916, at 3 p.m. at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown, situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their offices, the undermentioned goods, belonging to the Hostile Firms in liquidation.

RED—Diamine Azo scarlet. SB: Diamine Aldehyde scarlet. BB; Diamine Azo scarlet. 8B Extra: Fast Tourmaline Brilliant scarlet. HG; Fast Tourmaline scarlet. 2G; Irisamine. G; Diamine Fast Rose. G; Wool Red B; Neptol Red C; Anthracene Chrome Red B; Fast Tourmaline Red 6B; Diamine Azo Bordeaux B.

BLACK—Fast Blue Black. BB; Cescy diamine Ogene. Z V and Z G; Diamine Nerone K H V and K H G; Chrome Leather Deep Black. G; Extra strong; Leather Black. J E Extra. conc.

BLUE—Immedial Dark Blue Extra; Immedial direct Blue J N D Extra conc.: Immedial Direct Blue B; Diamine Ogene Blue 6 R N; Water Blue B Powder: Cyanole Silk Blue B; New Methylene Blue N X; Flydron Blue R Paste.

BROWN—Diamine Catechine 3G; Cotton Brown, N.

YELLOW—Diamine Fast Yellow, 3 G; Diamine Fast Yellow B.

VIOLET—Anthracene Chrome Violet B; Oxydiamine Violet G; Tannin Heliotrope.

GREEN—Diamine Azo Fast Green G.

CHEMICALS—Nitrite of Soda; Erodin;

The above mentioned goods are now on view at our rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

The Undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, balance of the Consignment of useful Japanese porcelain and high class decorative articles recently arrived consisting of:

A good variety of tea cups and saucers, tea sets, sweet dishes, cake baskets, plates (in. to 10in. size), covered dishes, soup (6in. to 10in. size), covered dishes, soup useful articles, also a large assortment of flower pots and vases of Chinese design valuable old Imari vases 18in. to 45in. high, large enamel coloured jars, rare old Satsuma, richly coloured and decorated plaques, figures of Japanese deities, birds and animals, incense burners, artistically designed tea sets in silk lined cases, and other articles of decoration.

Goods on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD NEAR BYCULLA STATION CHAMBHAR LANE, BEHIND THE MOSQUE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees herin and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Aeshabai, daughter of Haji Saji Haji under the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortagage dated the 8th day of February 1915 and further charge dated the 5th day of June 1915, sell by public auction the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground together with three messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Reed and Chambar Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 585 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 134, 134, new No. A/13642, B/13641 old survey Nos. 329, 329 and new survey Nos. 5A/3594, 3/3593 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7558, 7559 7524 Street Nos. 9, 10, 14 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by a Mosque, on towards the west by the said Chambhar Lane, on or towards the north by a gully and beyond that by the property of Kashinath Mhoba and on or towards the south by the land of Hajibhai Haji Vazir and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Vachha & Coy., Attorneys for the said Mortgagor at their office at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. nightly. Matinee—Sat. & Sun. 5 p. m.
TO-NIGHT WE HAVE PLEASURE IN INTRODUCING.
THE FAMOUS EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
FLORENCE REED
"Who weeps the real tears"
IN "AT BAY"
A PATHE GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.
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George Scarborough's famous Stage Success of the same name.
PERFECTLY STAGED, AND PERFECTLY PHOTOGRAPHED WITH ABOLUTE PATHE STANDARD OF ACTING.

Sugar Industry of Java. Pathe Scientific Series	Pathe's Animated Gazette Latest.	LUKE LOLLS IN LUXUR Comic.

Look out for "NEAL OF THE NAVY" Saturday next.

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TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 & 9-45.
BANDMAN VARIETIES LD. present
8 STAR ARTISTES, direct from London and our Associated Circuits.
ROBERT DeMONT TRIO presenting
their great acrobatic sketch "Hotel Turn Over."
RODGER and TEMPLE
In their Musical Scena "Jack and his Lass."
Last 2 Nights of the prettiest dancers ever seen in Bombay.
DICK and DOROTHY TRIO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In a Six-Part Comedy "Tillie's Punctured Romance."

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TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.
2 POPULAR SERIALS TOGETHER 8 PARTS WEEKLY.
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY & BROKEN COIN.
8 PARTS.
24 CASH PRIZES 24 IN RS. 2,000
TIME: 6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

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FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
UNIQUE COMEDY PROGRAMME MAKES AN INSTANT HIT!
"THE SOCIAL LION."
A rich man who marries a society lady struggles to learn the conventions of society. His struggles are very amusing and comic, but he gains his point at length.
"IN HUMBLE GUISE"
A rich girl quarrels with her fiancee and eaves him to go off to a health-resort where he changes places with a poor girl. Lots of comedy of errors result and at last both of them succeed in winning husbands.
"A DUEL AT DAWN"
Intoxicated by taking too much medicine a man enters into a mess which forces upon him two duels, but the Doctor who gave him the medicine puts an electric battery to help him to win the fights in a very comic way.
THE RISE AND FALL OF OFFICER 13.
Through leaving his hat and coat in the street a policeman gets praised for a deed of heroism and cursed for a deed of villainy both of which were done by different men.
In spite of exportation difficulties there is the
PATHE GAZETTE
WITH THE BRITISH AT SALONICA
LAST SINGLE MEN LEAVE LONDON FOR TRAINING.
FRENCH REGIMENT MASCOT AT VERDUN.
FOOTBALL IN LONDON.
PRESIDENT WILSON IN NEW YORK.
ALTOGETHER THE BEST AND BRIGHTEST FILM PROGRAMME INDIA HAS YET SEEN!
SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS

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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
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ALSATIAN TEACHER
4,000 Feet. 3 Parts.
A Stirring Episode oi the Present Great EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.
The Heroic FRENCH vs. THE GERMAN HUNS·
TIME 7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.
USUAL HALF RATES.

REMEMBER
That Great Patriotic Picture
THE MARTYRDOM
OF
NURSE CAVELL
Founded on Facts.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 20th MAY, AT
NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. Tele. 1882.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price
Snowflake 150 deg.	7 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	7 9 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6 9 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	6 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	6 4 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	0 4 0 per case
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	6 8 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	6 8 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	6 8 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bulk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half annas extra charge foor coolie hire to cover the increasee cost of haulage.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY
on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.
COWPER & Co.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
167-9, Hornby Road,
Opp. C. M. Bhownia, Silk Merchant,
BOMBAY.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.790 Inc.
Temperature of Air.....	84.6 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78.7 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.773 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air.....	90.2 "
Minimum.....	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NW,NNE,WNW
Mean velocity of Wind do. do.....	210 Miles

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th May 1916, was 29.999 Inches
For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degress according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 13.

Weather has been generally dry except for a few falls of rain in Burma. Conditions are, however, again unsettled in Baluchistan. Temperature has risen in north-west India.

Forecast:—A few falls along North-West Frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in the north Punjab and at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and lightly clouded in Sind. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night in upper Sind and at Jodhpur and Jaipur but is still in defect during the day in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excesss at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.14in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and at Belgaum and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad and normal or in defect at the other stations. Night temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Belgaum reports a light thunder-shower.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Baluchistan and south Malabar and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 13th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	94.2	74.6	53	..	7.31	—3.68
Jaak	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	95.2	84.9	51	..	9.36	5 66
Do. (12th)	96.5	79.3	44	..	9.36	5.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.2	61.8	49	..	10.80	0.14
Rawalpindi	96.0	70.0	43	..	1.12	—2.91
Lahore	99.6	73.9	41	..	2.27	
Hissar	101.3	71.1	31	..	1.51	—4.63
Ambala	101.4	80.0	34	..	1.71	—1.67
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.3	80.4	35	..	0.73	—1.26
Mainpuri	103.3	75.4	35	..	1.02	—1.54
Jhansi	105.5	80.1	25	..	0.58	—1.42
Cawnpore	104.6	79.3	30	..	0.78	—1.46
Allahabad	105.4	76.6	26	..	1 03	—1.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	105.7	83.0	39	..	0.50	—0.87
Karachi	87.3	77.0	83	..	0.20	—1.41
Ajmer	101.2	81.3	30	..	0.44	—1.18
Jalpore	104.5	82.1	23	..	0.32	—1.40
Kotah	107.4	84.6	21	..	0.03	—1.25
Mount Abu	88.8	73.4	53	..	0	—1.46
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.8	73.3	64	..	0	—0.58
Dwarka	88.2	79.2	78	..	0 49	—0.50
Veraval	84.1	74.9	78	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot	101.2	73.7	63	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Pars	106.2	78.2	82	..	0.13	—0.61
Surat	103.1	78.3	60	..	0	—0.43
Ahmedabad	103.0	78.7	57	..	0	—0.55
Deesa	109.3	81.0	57	..	0	—0.55
Neemuch	104.9	78.2	28	..	0.26	—0.68
Indore	107.2	80.3	35	..	1.21	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.3	76.8	32	..	1.09	—1.92
Saugor	102.6	8..2	21	..	1.27	—1.41
Hoshangabad	108.3	86.2	23	..	1.49	—0.50
Khandwa	110.6	84.0	26	..	0.52	—0.52
Akola	110.4	84.3	21	..	2.00	—0.21
Amroati	108.8	85.5	25	..	1.02	—1.39
Nagpur	107.6	83.0	36	..	1.52	—1.72
Chanda	107.1	84.0	43	..	1.45	—2.14
Raipur	105 5	81.6	30	..	1.25	—1.81
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	80.2	76	..	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri	88.7	79.1	69	..	0.81	—0.03
Mormugao	88.7	80.6	77	..	1.35	—0.80
Karwar	88.0	81.0	80	..	1.12	—1.40
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.9	77.1	38	..	0.18	—1.91
Ahmednagar	104.1	71.4	31	..	3.62	1.83
Poona	102.6	72.7	66	..	0.33	—1.56
Sholapur	106.8	83.1	40	..	1.27	—1.16
Bijapur	103.2	78.3	33	..	0.80	—1.77
Belgaum	95.8	70.6	78	0.14	2.84	—1.69
Ahmedabad	104.2	76.6	32	..	2.04	0.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	107 3	83.7	26	..	1.86	—1.07
Hyderabad	103.6	80.2	62	..	3.77	0 29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	77.0	72	..	8.57	2 86
Calicut	90 8	76.5	79	0.03	16.25	3 00
Cochin	91.6	80.2	75	..	15.77	3 28
Colombo	88.0	75.7	95	..	47.56	5.30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.6	81.9	69	..	20.84	13 04
Bellary	104.3	77.5	64	..	7.85	3.89
Cuddapah	108.1	86.5	37	..	9.48	3.77
Madras	93.9	79.1	71	..	21.26	—0.04
Bangalore	94.5	69.8	65	..	6.59	—0.46
Coimbatore	99.5	73.4	71	..	8.64	0.18
Trichinopoly	102.5	81.2	56	..	13.24	1.01
Negapatam	91.8	81.3	73	..	24.26	—6.5

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	May 20th.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	May 20th.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	13	m 7 53	24 7	13	m 1 49	18 11
		7 49a	25 6		1 45a	19 10
Sun.	14	m 8 54	25 9	14	m 2 29	17 9
		8 41a	26 0		2 42a	19 7
Mon.	15	m 9 47	12 11	15	m 3 5	2 6
		9 27a	12 6		3 31a	5 3
Tues.	16	m 10 33	28 3	16	m 3 45	15 5
		10 13a	26 11		4 21a	18 9
Wed.	17	m 11 18	29 0	17	m 4 25	14 6
		10 59a	27 3		5 8a	18 6
Thur.	18	m 0 3a	29 8	18	m 5 7	13 10
		11 46a	27 5		5 55a	18 4
Fri.	19	m		19	m 5 51	13 7
		0 49a	29 11		6 42a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
13 (Saturday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
14 (Sunday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
15 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h 6m
16 (Tuesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
17 (Wednesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
18 (Thursday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 7m.
19 (Friday)	6h 3m.	7h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h 41-3m p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46-4m. a.m. New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; First quater June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 13
Chakla — Allen — Koweit

DEPARTURES.

May 13.
Lhasa — King — Karachi
Yeboshi Maru — Keshimoto — Kobe
May 14.
Dandolo — Questa — Calcutta

The following vessel received Port Clearance on Saturday.
Steamer—Bahrein for Maculla.
The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday
Steamer—Benlawers for Liverpool

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain, L. S. Allen, arrived here on Saturday from Koweit and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dandolo:—The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Dandolo, 3 197 tons, Captain A. Questa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,971 tons, Captain S. Keshimoto left Bombay on Saturday for Kobe and Moji via Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Marseilles homeward bound passed the canal on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonvet, will sail to-day for Shehr and Macculla, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R King, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, 13th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & C
B Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.
C&E Pundua	Anderson	B. I. S. N. Co
D &E St-Midian	Barham	L. Dreyfus & Co
G. Kaveri	.....	K. N. & Co
N. Parkling	Francis	L. Dreyfus & Co
P. Benlawir		W. & A. G. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Alderney	Graham	W.& A.G. & Co
2 Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Sa dar	Weeks	P. G. S. N. Co
6 Merton Hall	Sullivan	Graham
9 Malda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co
12 Marengo	Pagton	J. Finlay & Co
15 Kowet	Wilson	T. M.& Co
14 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
4 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
5 Cayebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Flor-de-Dia	Abon	J. Bhimji
Lady Curzon	Battie	S. W. & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O.
Meteor	Sullivan	W. & A. G. & Co
Risaldar	Oakenshott	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL

May 13.

City of Birmingham (s) 200 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 92 bales wool V. Oomersee, 675 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode & Sons, 100 bales cotton yarn R. Desai & Co., 52 bales silk waste Killick Nixon & Co., 250 cwt. gun metal borings K. M. Nathoo, 100 cwt. old copper pots K. M. Nathoo, 800 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon & Co., 200 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, 47 bales wool D. Nagjee.

Domingo de Larrinega (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon & Co.

Massilea (s) 200 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 23 bales wool Bombay Company. 700 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Pakling (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilea (s) 738 cwt. gum olibanum M. Jafferbhoy. 2,292 cwt. linseed John Fachiri. 299 cwt. mustard John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Malda (s) 575 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia & Co., 90 cwt. casein C. Jewanlal & Co., 755 cwt. kismiss Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., 767 bales hemp Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., 1,100 cwt. saltpetre M. B. Tata & Co., 360 cwt. saltpetre E. Mahomed & Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Saint Ninian (s) 1,760 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Alderney (s) 72 bales goat and sheep skins Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR NEW YORK.

Alderney (s) 13 cwt. ivory H. Rawjee, 132 bales goat and sheep skins Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HULL.

Benlawers (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 26 cwt. ivory M. Kassam.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 4 cwt. ivory H. Rawjee.
Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton B. Aberchand & Co.
Nagoya (s) 8 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 20 cases Indian chutney Manackji Poonjiaji & Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 63 cwt. myrabollams H. Abdeali, 18 cwt. gum arabic H. Abdeali, 201 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 35 cwt. sandalwood H. Abdeali.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 20 cases Indian chutney Manackji Poonjiaji & Sons, 75 cwt. sharkfins M. Jafferbhoy, 4 cases kaminia hair oil Anglo Indian Drug and Chemical, 10 cases butter Globe Dairy Co.

IMPORTS.

May 13.

S. S. Jehangir from Aden: Agents, T. Morrison & Co.—7 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 23 cases 125 bags M. O. P. shells, 54 bags gum arabic 134 packages gum maithee 640 packages 114 bags gum incense, 33 bags salt, 39 bundles fishmaws, 10 bundles aloes, 48 bundles casks, 1 case eau de cologne, 25 burdles hides, 35 bundles skins.

S. S. Chakla from Koweit Agents. M. M. & Co.—63 bundles mat tapes, 8 bundles wool, 4 cases gum benjamin.

S. S. Massilia from Liverpool Agents, W. A. Graham & Co.—10 cases cyanide, 35 kegs glauber salts, 112 kegs bicromate of potash, 20 drums sodium sulphide, 120 kegs sulphate of copper, 32 barrels 32 casks silicate of soda 500 kegs bicarb soda, 13 cases medicine, 60 drums bleaching powder, 25 barrels salamoniac, 8 cases glass globes, 9 cases boots and shoes, 32 drums zinc chloride 78 drums magnesium chloride, 150 bags chalk, 30 crates 6 casks 2,611 pieces earthenware, 1,005 bags 534 casks china clay, 5 cases 24 crates tiles, 2 cases motor cycles, 37 cases tyres, 200 bags fireclay, 340 drums caustic soda, 6 cases cycles, 1 cask china, 5,000 nos. bricks, 10 casks logwood extract, 73 bags broken tiles, 2 drums phanyene diamine, 100 casks brandy, 1 cask spiles, 1 cask shives, 25 casks iron liquor, 10 cases essence, 670 Hhds. 6 cases ale, 65 cases 10 Hhds. stout, 471 cases beer, 402 crates bottles, 150 cases 3 Hhds. wine, 43 Hhds. 9 casks 1,497 cases whisky, 3 cases provisions, 6,057 boxes tin plates, 200 bags mineral white, 130 boxes 20 cases cornflour, 5 cases leather, 19 cases roller skins, 23 cases 23 truss 4 bales leather belting, 11 cases buffalo pickers, 3 cases colour, 181 cases biscuits, 140 bags 100 cases salt, 2 cases confectionery, 4 casks sulphur black, 5 bales matting, 21 cases 1 cask varnish, 164 kegs 30 casks red lead, 40 cases 339 kegs paint, 30 cases sauce, 21 cases paisley flour, 3 cases blue, 211 barrels coal pitch, 100 barrels cod oil, 132 cases mineral oil, 5 barrels oat meal, 6 cases butter, 2 casks ing paste, 20 drums 64 cases 136 barrels 150 kegs grease, 742 cases 119 casks 57 bags 60 kegs nails, 130 cases 680 bales paper, 2 boxes 4 bales carpeting, 42 cases cigarettes, 49 cases tobacco, 2 bales woollen yarn, 3 cases flannel, 21 cases umbrella cloth, 15 bales jute cloth, 2 bales jute bagging, 33 bales canvas, 8 cases oil cloth, 23 cases umbrellas, 1 case silk yarn, 3 bales rugs, 60 casks 175 barrels tallow, 196 sacks starch, 71 coils 4 packages 12 bales rope, 30 bales twine, 4,474 boxes 750 cases soap, 191 cases sewing cotton thread, 27 cases linens 24 cases linen and cotton goods 16 cases 15 bales woollen goods, 77 cases cotton and woollen goods, 59 cases art silk and cotton goods, 106 cases 526 bales cotton yarn, 853 bales 2,772 cases cotton goods.

KOTLA BHATIAN DACOITY CASE.

SIXTEEN ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 13.

Of the 34 accused, who preferred to appeal against the order of Major Nicholas, Additional Sessions Judge, Multan, sentencing some to transportation and others to rigorous imprisonment, in the Kotla Bhatian dacoity case, the appeals of 16 have been accepted by the Chief Court and they have been acquitted. The case of others is still under consideration.

SUIT BY AN ACTOR.

CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 13.

Before Dr. Thornhill, Chief Judge, Calcutta Small Causes Court, a case was settled in which Mr. Kelso Henderson, a theatrical performer, sued Mr. Warwick Major of Theatre Royal under terms of a contract for the balance of his salary and his passage money to Australia amounting together to Rs. 1,820. It was alleged that the defendant engaged plaintiff's services as a singer for a period of thirteen weeks and brought him out from Sidney on the usual contract, which empowered the defendant to determine the contract if the plaintiff was ill for three consecutive days. It was stated that the plaintiff after working for three consecutive weeks was taken seriously ill with desentery and was obliged to enter the Presidency General Hospital, where he was laid up for three weeks. After his discharge, it was stated that the plaintiff offered to continue service, but the defendant declined the offer. The suit was settled by Mr. Major offering to pay plaintiff's second class passage to Australia in addition to a sum of Rs. 400.

MADRAS DISTRICT POLICE

IMPROVEMENT IN RATES OF PAY SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 13.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned an improvement in the rates of pay of head-constables and constables of the Madras district police. The scheme will involve a large expenditure and hence will be introduced only as financial conditions permit.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 14.

The disturbance in North-west India caused several falls of rain in Baluchistan and adjoining districts to the East. Elsewhere, only a few falls occurred. Quetta reports three-quarters of an inch, Kalat a half, Tinnevelly one and a half, Trivandrum two.

Forecast.—Extention of rainfall in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and diminuation in Baluchistan.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 12th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	14,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
" " Sales of East Indian	..	250
" " Imports	..	2,000
Mid. Americans	..	8.44+1
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	11.22+13
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..July		13.03—10
Oct.		13.19—10
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..July		12.95— 8
Oct.		13.03—10

Liverpool, May 13th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" Sales of East Indian	..	300
" Imports	..	15,000
Mid. Americans		8.46+2
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	11.25+3

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	8.19	
May-June	8.16	
June-July	8.13	
July-Aug.	8.11	
Aug.-Sept.	8.08	
Sept.-Oct.	8.02	
Oct.-Nov.	7.96	—3
Nov.-Dec.	7.91	
Dec.-Jan.	7.88	
Jan.-Feb.	7.86	
Feb.-Mar.	7.86	
Mar.-April	7.86	
April-May	7.86	
May-June	7.86	

Liverpool, May 13th.

Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	8.16	
May-June	8.14	
June-July	8.11	
July-Aug.	8.09	
Aug.-Sept.	8.03	
Sept.-Oct.	7.95	
Oct.-Nov.	7.90	
Nov.-Dec.	7.85	—2
Dec-Jan	7.82	
Jan.-Feb.	7.80	
Feb.-March	7.80	
Mar.-April	7.80	
April-May	7.80	
May-June	7.79	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 12th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.	
May	8.16	4	
May-June	8.16	3	
June-July	8.13	3	
July-Aug.	8.10	3	
Aug.-Sept.	8.05	4	
Sept.-Oct.	7.97	8	
Oct.-Nov.	7.92		
Nov.-Dec.	7.87		
Dec.-Jan.	7.84		
Jan.-Feb.	7.82		7
Feb.-Mar.	7.82		
Mar.-April	7.82		
April-May	7.82		
May-June	7.81	8	

London, May 13th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	8.21+3	
May-June	8.19+3	
June-July	8.15	
July-Aug.	8.13	
Aug.-Sept.	8.07	+2
Sept.-Oct.	7.99	
Oct.-Nov.	7.92	
Nov.-Dec.	7.87	
Dec.-Jan.	7.84	
Jan.-Feb.	7.82	
Feb.-March	7.82	
March-April	7.82	
April-May	7.82	
May-June	7.82+1	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 12th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	11.23+3
November	11.09+1
January	10.97+1

Liverpool, May 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.27+4
November	11.12+3
January	10.99+2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 12th

M. G. Bengal Good ..		6.25	
" " Fully Good ..		6.40	
" " Fine ..		6.55	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good ..		6.60	
" " Fine ..		6.90	
" Broach, "Good" ..		8.05	+5
" " "Fully Good" ..		8.20	
" " "Fine" ..		8.35	
" Scinde, Good ..		6.20	
" " Fully Good ..		6.35	
" " Fine ..		6.50	

Liverpool, May 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..		6.25	
" " Fully Good ..		6.40	
" " Fine ..		6.55	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good ..		6.60	
" " Fine ..		6.90	
" Broach, Good.. ..		8.05	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good ..		8.20	
" " Fine ..		8.35	
" Scinde Good ..		6.20	
" " Fully Good ..		6.35	
" " Fine ..		6.50	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 12th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	64,000
" Imports	32,000
" Stock	732,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 13th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,246,000
American Visible Supply	3,305,000

Total Sales	56,000
East Indian Sales	2,600
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export	4,000
East Indian Stock	45,000
" " Forwarded	2,600
" " Actual Exports	1,000
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	400
American Afloat	150,000
East Indian "	14,000
Total Afloat	179,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 12th.

The Tone of Manchester Cloth Market is strong with increased demand.

The Tone of Yarns is firm with numerous Sales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	17,000
Futures at New York July	12.95—1
Futures at New York Oct	13.15 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	13.10—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.75 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	12.88+2
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.99+3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75.85—00.10
Silver Commercial Bars	76½—¼

New York May 12th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" to Continent ..	2,000
Futures at New York July ..	12.90— 5
Futures at New York Oct. ..	13.06— 9
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.05— 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.75 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.84— 4
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	12.89—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¾
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars ..	77½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	104,000
" Exports to Great Britain	37,000
" " to France and Continent	48,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,165,000
" " at Interior Ports	730,000

New York, May 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	17,000
" " to Continent ..	9,000
Futures at New York July ..	12.93+ 3
Futures at New York October..	13.10+ 4
Spot Cotton at New York 13.05	Unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12.75	
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.86+ 2
Futures at New Orleans Octo. ..	12.92+ 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9¾
Demand Bills	4.75.65
Silver Commercial Bars	77⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 11th.

Consols 2½ %	57¼+⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½%	53⅝	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾	
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Ex. on London at Paris Frcs.	28.27 unchgd.	

London, May 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	37+⅜
Closing Tone of Silver—Coinage Demand Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4⅝
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4
Transfers on Madras Rs. @ 8,00,000	1/4 5/32.
Consols 2½%	57⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53⅜
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Exch. on London at Paris Francs	28.27 Unchgd.

London, May 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 15/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months..	5
" " " " 6 " ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4
Consols 2½%	57⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal ..	53⅜
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	80¾
Government Securities 3% ..	69¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.27 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 11th

3½% 1925—1928.. ..	..	£87⅝—⅛
4½% 1925—1945.. ..	..	£94 15/16—unchd.

London, May 12th.

3½% 1925—1928.. ..	£87⅛—⅛
4½% 1925—1945.. ..	£94⅞—1/16

London, May 13th.

3½% 1925/28..	£ 87⅜+⅛
4½% 1925/45..	£ 94⅞ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 11th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian April Sellers unchanged	65
Victorian April Sellers unchanged	67
New South Wales May Sellers unchgd.	64/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley May-June Buyers	51/3d

SEEDS

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June London Sellers	75/6+9d
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Nominal unchgd.	69/6d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Nominal Unchanged.	69
Linseed Calcutta May June	72/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Not Offered.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchanged.	£151
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£140+½
Copper Braziers	£168+3
Yellow Metal	17¼+⅜
Hard Spelter	75
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6-11-6

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 15/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October unchgd.	21
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October unchgd.	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October unchgd.	23/1½
Tone.—Firm	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Paid.	2/10⅜+¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	2/10½—1

WHEAT.

London, May 13th.

Wheat No. Sellers.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers	65
Victorian April Sellers	67
New South Wales May Sellers	64/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—May-June Buyers	51/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Nominal.	68—6d.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June. London. Sellers.	74/6—6d.
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Nominal unchgd.	69/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£154
Standard Copper G M B.	£140½
Copper Braziers	£168
Yellow Metal	17¼
Hard Spelter	75
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. O.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.C.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 6-11-6

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Buyers.	2/10⅜—¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Unchgd.	2/10½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 13.

The market to-day has ruled dull with no business of any importance reported in contracts.

Ready cotton has been in fair demand

We quote:—

May, Fine Akola 251.

July, Fine Akola 257½.

January, F. G. Bengal, 224.

April, Good Broach 287.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	289	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	225 210	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	..	..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	217	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	243 228	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	266	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	265	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm ..	252/3	..	July. 1916
Do. ..	258/9	..	"
M. G. Bengals	228	..	"
M. G. Broach	278	..	May 1916
M. G. Westerns	..	289	M/June '16
H. G. Westerns	..	297	"
M. G. Compta	..	318/9	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar. ..	..	297	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon..	266	..	Jan. 1917

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	224	..	25 Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	236	226	214	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	208	..	Ready
	..	241	227	..	Ready
Khandesh M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	242	..	Ready
Barsee (G.S.)	..	..	276	..	298 Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
(Fair-Setad	..	251	243	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm.	..	..	..	..	
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	

Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	251	243	..Ready
Dharmangaum Poshgaum (M.G.)	251	243	..Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	257	249	..Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	263	255	..Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	266	255	..Ready
Broach (M.G.)	278	273	..Ready 288 April1914
Surat (M. G.)	351	..	..Ready Nominal
Mathia (M.G.)	238	224	..Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	302Ready 288 May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	307Ready 283May/June
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	296Ready 300Ready
Comptn (M.G.)	..	..	325Ready 310May/June
Wadhwan (M.G.) (H.G.)	295 285	..	..Ready ..Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th May 1916:—

Cotton	7,644 Bales
Wheat	9,988 cwts.
Linseed	21,626 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,810 "
Ginjellyseed	263 "
Poppyseed	448 "
Groundnuts	1,401 "
Castorseed	4,086 "
Rice	7,719 "
Myrabollams	2,014 "
Cottonseed	1,890 "
Mowraseed	148 "
Gram	6,279 "
Joowar	2,464 "
Barley	4,160 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May. 13th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 12 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangri .	36 0 0	5 12 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 15 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 10 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 0 0	7 5 0
Teaseed, White 85/15	43 8 0	....
Teaseed, Gajar 75/25	42 8 0	....
Teaseed, Gajar 50/50	41 8 0	....
Teaseed, Black ..	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts ..	40 0 0	....
Mowraseed ..	4 6 0	4 12 0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	5	12	3
Linseed May	7	12	0

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-12-6, R.D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.

Rs. 24, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3.32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. June

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. June
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 21.32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	195½
60 d-s Hongkong	165½
Do. Shanghai	235½
Do. Yokohama	154

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 28-0-0
Australian do.	25-8-0
Bombay do.	Do.
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	86.0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 13.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and business was done at better rates. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened with considerable excitement and a fair rise was recorded in them.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 495.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 510, touched Rs. 517½ but closed at Rs. 508¾.

Standards were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,240 to Rs. 1,225.

Madhavji kept firm in the vicinity of 1,495.

Central declined to Rs. 2,210 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,715. Kasturchands were placed at Rs. 880.

Swans changed hands in a lot at Rs. 262½.

Currimbhoys improved to Rs. 267½. Crescent to Rs. 1,[illegible] and Simplex to Rs. 445.

Premiers changed hands at Rs. 400.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 854.

Ulpur Sugar Light Railway shares were placed at Rs. 110½. Central Provinces Railway shares improved to Rs. 117 and Sialkot to Rs. 1178.

Punjab Cement Co., shares were placed in lots at Rs. 13 and Rs. 13½. Indian Cement Co., shares changed hands at Rs. 212½ and later on at Rs. 220.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 191½ to Rs. 186½. Deferred from Rs. 740 to Rs. 750.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. [illegible] for June delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 93.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

There was a distinct improvement in the tone of the market for jute mill shares and higher prices were paid for several stocks, although business put through was not on a large scale, but the downward course appears to have been arrested. Coal shares did not attract attention and tea shares and miscellaneous stocks were more in evidence.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 16/12.

Jute:—Albion ord 525, Alliance ord 365, 370, Belvedre ord 330, Clive ord 121, 122, 122/8, Empire ord 34/12 to 36, 35/8, Fort Gloster ord 402, Hooghly ord 52, 52/4, Hooghly prefs 137/4, Howrah ord 223, Kamarhatty ord 343 to 350, Kinnison ord 550, 551, Lawrence ord 263 369, Northbrook ord 32 to 33/4.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 232, Dehra Dun 200.

Miscellaneous:—Burdwan Cutwar Railway 2 p, Calcutta Tramways 98/8, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 114/8, Ryam Sugar 14/8, 14/12, Sara Serajganj Railway 99, Titaghur Paper prefs 84, 85.

Government paper, three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 80/12 to Rs. 80/14 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/2 to Rs. 81/4.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF LAC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

A Press Communiqué issued in the Commerce Department states:—It is hereby notified for general information that with effect from the 13th May, 1916, the export from British India of lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum, lac, seed lac, and stick lac, but not lac dye, will be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom. British possessions and protectorates. In order to minimise the inconvenience caused by this prohibition to the mercantile community, the Collectors of Customs have been instructed to permit exports of lac to Allied countries under license. They have also been authorised to permit under license shipments of lac in normal quantities to the usual consignees in neutral countries outside Europe. Applications for licenses to export of lac to the neutral countries in Europe should, however, be submitted to the Government of India through the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

It is understood that an early pronouncement of the terms of issue of the new Government of India loan may be expected.

NEW COMPANIES IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

During the month of April three new companies with an aggregate authorised capital of about three lakhs were registered under the Indian Companies Act in the Bengal Presidency. Two were banking companies, representing a capital of Rs. 70,000, and one a tea planting company with a capital of Rs. 2,00,000.

MESSRS. STEEL BROTHERS AND CO

A 50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 13.

The Directors of Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd., have recommended a dividend of 50 per cent. for 1915, on the net profits of Rs. 3,22,699, after providing for bad debts and depreciation. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been set aside for bonuses for employees and for provident and benevolent accounts and a further sum Rs. 54,928 to special reserve account, towards loss on investments, and debts outstanding.

THE KING'S LETTER AT 6.

A letter written by the King at Windsor Castle when he was six years old realised £6 at a Red Cross auction at Slough. It was in long, clear, upright characters and read:

"I am writing with your lovely ink and thank you so much for bringing it down last night; it was so very kind. We went yesterday to see Grandmama's swords, pistols, guns, the bullet in a locket that killed Nelson, the sword full of arrows, tigers, peacocks, and Stars. We will write with this ink to Mama to-morrow. We were photographed yesterday and the day before. The man took a long time.

"George."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir, Captain C. E. Irving, R.N.R., which will leave Bombay to-morrow for Marseilles and London:—

Mr and Mrs A E Anastasiadi; Mr P W Atherton; Mr R C Bolster I.C.S.; Mrs Bolster; Mr and Mrs W J Britts; Mr P H Burn; Mrs Cable and child; Mrs Challice; Master Challice; Mr A C Chatterjee I.C.S.; Mr H L Christie; Hon Mr A H Diack C.V.O.; Mrs Diack; Mr Dinshaw Hormusjee Dinshaw; Mr Scrabji Cowasjee Dinshaw; Rev J Drake; Mrs Drake; Mr J L Dyson; Mr and Mrs W N Edwards; Mr V M Ferrers I.C.S.; Mrs Ferrers; Miss E Fiennes; Mr M N Gandhi; Mr W A Gawthorne; Miss Gawthorne; Miss D A Gretton; Mrs L Harding; Miss Harding; Mr J A Haskell; Hon Mr A B Hawkins; Mrs Hawkins; Mrs C S Hickman; Mr A C Hiley Mrs W H Hughes; Mr J Hunter; Mr E Jackson; Mr F J Jeffries I.C.S.; Mrs Jeffries; Mrs M W Jennings; Mr R E Johns; Mr Kenne; Mrs Kenne, 5 children and infant; Hon Mr A B Kettlewell I.C.S.; Rev and Mrs J H Lorrain; Mrs C M Lyon; Mr and Mrs MacAlpin; Mr P Mackenzie; Mr Oliver Mansfield; Mrs Mansfield and child; Mr E Marsden; Dr Borland McVail; Mrs McVail; Mrs Miller; Mr G Monteath I.C.S.; Mr H Mullineaux; Mr and Mrs R T Mumme; Mrs Nettell; Mr E Stanley Oakes; Mr E Pyott; Mr E C Rappa; Hon Mr Justice H A B Rattigan; Mrs Robertson; Mr and Mrs K C Rushton; Mr T Salkield; Mr A D Sanders; Mr J C Shroff; Mr H A Skone; Mrs H G Smith; Mr and Mrs H T Spence; Mr J B Stanley; Mr S W Stirling; Mrs Thoyts; Mr H B Tilden; Mr T Tunny; Mrs H R Turner; Mr L E Walkland; Mr and Mrs E R Watson; Mr W Williams; Her Excellency Lady Willingdon; Mr and Mrs H A Wood; Mr M M Zevari; Mr V Janson; Mr G Coombs; Mr J M Bonar; Miss M C Murphy; Mr A Henderson; Mrs C G Stock; Miss Stock; Mr Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw; Mr O A Cole; Mr R L Frandlock; Mr J A Trabu; Mr J M McDonald; Mrs C T Dankes and nurse; Mr H A F Musgrave.

News has reached Calcutta that coolies and labourers working at the dock of a steamer company at Barisal had recently stopped work and entered into a general strike. They allege that the Assistant Engineer of the dock abused one of them. Their appeal to the Chief Engineer is pending.

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The Best Pure Linseed Double-Boiled Oil in the Market is Bart.

THE MANELESS LION BRAND.

G.O.M. & M.F.G. Co. Ltd. MANELESSLION TRADE MARK AHMEDABAD

Sold in Five Gallon Drums.

To be had from all Dealers in Paints Colours and Varnishes.

Manufactured by the—

Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ltd. of Ahmedabad.

Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade all over India.

or further particulars, please apply to:—

Messrs. BALABHAIJAMNADAS & Co

Agents:—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. L. P. O. KALUPUR, ASARWA, AHMEDABAD.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but that we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of edinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P., EXTRA.

N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for disease. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise: 6 h. 5 m.; Sunset 7 h. 6 m.
Phase of the Moon; Full Moon May 17th.
Public lecture by Dr. Erach J. Taraporewala in English on "Wagner's Operas I, Tristan and Isolde", Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, Fort, 1-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1.30 p.m. (B. T.).

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, and Zanzibar per steamer Pundua will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 16.

P. and O. s. s. Kashmir sails with Homeward English Mail.

Mails for Mauritius, per extra S. S. Koweit will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

High Court (Insolvency) Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 18.

Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting. Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles
Poona, May 13.

398. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.
399. Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.
400. Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company.
Volunteer N. A. Bharucha.
401. Move.—2/Lieut. and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey will proceed to Bombay this day (Saturday) 13th instant on inspection duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
May 15.

137. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G" Coy. during week ending 21st May.
138. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.
139. Return of Arms.—All members of all Companies except "H" who have not returned their Arms and equipment to Armoury must do so without further delay.
140. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits, should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.
141. In accordance with Gazette of India Army Department, No. 456 dated 28th April, 1916; Lieutenant Norman Boyd Kinnear to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th March 1916.
142. Attachment.—No. 29 Piper E. Holt of the Calcutta Scottish Volunteers is attached to "J" (Scots) Coy. Bombay Volunteer Rifles for drill, discipline and musketry from 9th May 1916.
143. Transfer.—No. 7804 Vol. E. A. Cook, is transferred from "G" to "J" (Scots) Coy. from this date.
144. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—
No. 8856 Vol. W. D. Wheeler, "G" Coy.
No. 8857 Vol. S. Perfect, "G" Coy.
No. 8855 Vol. A. D. Shanks, "J" (Scots) Coy

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D., Commanding,
May 13.

No. 167.—DUTIES.
Duties for the week commencing Monday 15th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the week Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Corpl. V. Y. Smith.
No. 163.—PAY.
There are still a number of N. C. Officers and men who have not collected pay due to them as per Order No. 145 dated 27th April 1916. The Paymaster will attend at Headquarters between the hours of 6-45 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Thursday and Friday next 16th and 19th instants and all N. C. Officers and men who have not yet drawn pay for August September and October, 1914, must do so on these dates or it will be returned to Government.
No. 164.—RECRUITS.
Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergeant-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits gun drill parades will probably commence in June.
No. 165.—RETURN OF ARMS.
All arms and equipment in possession of Officers, N. C. Officers and men of Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies must be returned to the Armoury before 9 a.m. on Monday next the 15th instant. These articles can be handed in at any time between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily.
No. 168.—ENROLMENTS.
The undermentioned men having been enrolled are allotted numbers and posted to Companies as stated against their names:
No. 1746 Gunner Bakewell F. to Non. 3 Company, Kirkee, with effect from 17-4-16.
No. 1747 Gunner Ruggles C. to No. 3 Company Kirkee, with effect from 26-4-16.
No. 169.—EXAMINATIONS.
The following N. C. Officers and men re-qualified at an examination held by the Instructor of Gunnery, R.G.A., on the 14th and 15th April, at Colaba in H. P. F. and D. R. F.
No. 1 Company Corporal Jackson R. S. and Gunner Dale G. L.
No. 2 Company A/Bombr. Petty J. and Gunners Peel A. H., Petty A., Mallett J.
No. 170.—CLOTHING.
All great coats and water bottles in possession of members must be returned to the Quarter Master's stores before Wednesday 17th inst.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL COLABA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.

MAILS FOR BARHEIN.

Mails for Barhein, Dubai, Bunder Abbas and Linga will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m. this evening.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Medina which left London on the 28th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said on Saturday the 13th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notify that Ordinary telegrams over the lines of the Anglo-American, Western Union, and direct United States companies are no longer subject to delays.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Dr. Erach J. Taraporewala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "Wagner's Operas I, Tristan and Isolde." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

GOLDSMITH POISONED BY MISTAKE.

Rajaram Tukaram, a goldsmith, aged 25 years, residing in a shop at Parel Tank Road, was admitted into the Sir J. J. Hospital on Saturday morning suffering from the effects of arsenic poisoning. It appears that Rajaram had placed some pieces of lump sugar on a table in the shop. He had also placed on the same table some pieces of arsenic which were required for melting gold. On Friday night he ate a piece of arsenic mistaking it for a lump of sugar. He went to sleep and woke up vomitting. He is progressing and is expected to recover.

A WORLD'S FIGHT.

MR. BONAR LAW CERTAIN OF VICTORY.

A recent issue of the "Pittsburg Despatch" contains a striking interview with Mr. Bonar Law, given to the special correspondent of that journal, Mr. Edward Marshall.

"Germany," said Mr. Bonar Law, "very quickly obtained an immense advantage at the beginning of the war because long previously she had determined to go to war. Knowing it was coming, because she had decided definitely and in cold blood to bring it on, she had prepared for it. We were not prepared for it. In my belief, her only chance of victory lay in winning definitely and completely while this advantage still was notable and fully operative. Losing that, I think that she lost all. The situation now is rapidly changing, although our adjustment, and therefore, the growth of our resisting and aggressive power, was slow at the start.

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

Asked to estimate the effect which a German victory would have on the progress of the world and the future of humanity, Mr. Bonar Law said:—

"It is almost impossible to conceive. A German victory, I think, really would mean that all the efforts, gradual, persistent, and heroic, which have been made to develop human freedom throughout many centuries would be thrown into the scrap heap and that the world would be thrust back into the dark days of despotic control. But it will not happen; and if the results of this war are to discredit the whole system of militarism on which German society and Government are based, it will be followed by a real growth throughout the world, not only among the Allies, but everywhere, of the ideal of human freedom."

"I hope America realises," he continued, "how completely this is a battle of democracy against autocracy. In England the freedom of the individual is as great as it ever has been anywhere, and standing shoulder to shoulder with England are the great Dominions, which are as truly self-governing as you are yourselves.

"The very response of the Dominions to the call of the Mother Country in this war must be regarded as a proof of the fact that minds which are among the best and most alert in the world are fully convinced that human freedom is at stake, and that this war concerns not Europe alone, but the lands and peoples overseas as well."

MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

To the people of America Mr. Bonar Law gives the following message—which is also a message to all civilised peoples:—

"We of the British Empire are a peace-loving people, and we believe this war to be one of the greatest crimes in history; but our people as a whole are utterly convinced that the cause for which we have been compelled to fight is just, and we shall fight on until we have won victory.

"We are fighting more than our own fight, although that is a battle for existence. We are fighting a world's fight against the law of force, which is the law of war, for the law of right, which is the law of peace.

"Your citizens were barbarously murdered by our adversary. It is not for me, it is not for the British Government, it is not for any one except yourselves to say what action you should have taken or still shall take in the grim circumstances. But the world's hope lies in destroying from the minds of men the thought that such outrages can prevail against civilisation."

THEFT BY DOCK LABOURERS

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Doran charged Nanavati Mahdu, a dock labourer, with the theft of three mosquito nets, belonging to the Supply and Transport Department, from No. 8 shed, Alexandra Dock. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday morning the accused was arrested on suspicion and searched, when the nets were found on him. The accused pleaded guilty. An officer in the Supply and Transport Corps pressed for a severe sentence as he said, such thefts had almost become a daily occurrence. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Jumma Nabibux, another dock labourer, was charged with the theft of an army blanket from the same shed. He was arrested under similar circumstances. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HUMOURS OF VOLUNTEERING

THE BOMBAY RECRUIT.

Describing his recent experiences as a recruit in Bombay a "Volunteer" writes in "Bombay Young Men" as follows:—

For weeks before taking the final plunge, the mind of the prospective recruit is a tornado of conflicting emotions. "To join or not to join, that is the question." How often does he wish his knees were browner and his shins were sturdier! However, a bottle of walnut juice and a pair of cotton wool shin pads go a long way towards improving matters. "There is a tide in the affairs of men," etc. As you are trembling with indecision on the brink, something suddenly happens to push you over the edge. In my own case it was the plaintive singing of "Your King and Country need you" by a blushing damsel of thirty "plus." She was the fortunate possessor of a vice, I mean a voice, which was like a cross between a locomotive whistle and a trombone, with just a soupcon of Jew's harp about it. As she sang, I thought to myself: "Well, if his Majesty wants me as badly as all that, I'll enlist at once," and enlist I did.

NOT A SCOT.

When signing on I had the greatest difficulty in the world to persuade the authorities that I was not a Scotsman. They asked "Was I born in Scotland?" "No." "Had I lived in Scotland?" "No." "Did I own property in Scotland?" "Yes." Further investigation elicited the interesting fact that I had an overcoat at the dye works at Perth, I mean Pearrrth. This was quite conclusive and I thought I was doomed to adorn a kilt, when suddenly someone discovered that I had sent cash with order, whereupon they all with one accord agreed that I was no Scot, so I became a Philistine.

FITTING UP.

Next evening I went to the tailor to be measured for a uniform. This is a mere formality, as the resultant garments bear no sort of relation to your size. It is a rule in the Army, and in the Volunteers, that no private should ever have clothes to fit him, as otherwise he might be mistaken for an officer. After being measured for my uniform, I went to order boots from the regimental bootmaker. This worthy proceeded to do a little paper folding with an old "Advocate of India" and promised me the boots in three days. After six days I applied for them, but the "moochi" appeared to know nothing about them. He offered me about 20 pairs of boots and invited me to find a pair to fit me, but in this I did not succeed. Six weeks went by and still those boots were not discovered. Six months have now elapsed, and hope is dead within me. Anyway I have discovered the origin of the Cockney slang term "mooching abart."

MY FIRST DRILL.

My first drill was a never-to-be-forgotten event. I arrived at headquarters feeling supremely awkward and self-conscious. I found several other fellows there, however, who were apparently in the same boat. These fellows applied at the Armoury for a rifle, so I did ditto, and got one. They also gave me a bandolier and a bayonet (that is the knife you put on the spout of the gun to stick people with). I was just asking for a few cartridges and a small target when along came Smith. His name isn't Smith really, but it will do as well as any other name. He greeted me with 'Hullo, have *you* joined?" He said it in a sort of What-is-the-corps-coming-to tone which I felt inclined to resent. However, Smith, as I soon found, was a Sergeant and had to be treated with respect. He took the party of us over to a corner and there he drilled us. I draw a veil over the next half hour. I had been in the habit of regarding Smith as a nice, chummy sort of fellow, and every inch a gentleman. During that half hour he revealed himself in very different colours. His manner was most abrupt. I do not think he used the word "please" once. It was "Right Turn," "Left Turn," "Bout Turn," "Quick March," "Double," until I got quite tired. What is more, I said so, and all Smith replied was "Silence in the ranks!!" He taught us to form fours, and when we were learning it he came to me and said "You're a blank file." I felt rather cross and retorted "You're another." I object to people calling me rude names. Smith was very confused and all the other fellows laughed, so I think the shot went home.

After the drill was over, Smith was quite his old self again and I began to see that Smith the man and Smith the sergeant are very different beings. However, I am very grateful to him now, for he licked me into shape all right, and after a few of Smith's drills I was able to emerge from the recruit stage and join the Company on parade, having become full blown.

ALLIED CARGOES ON PRIZE VESSELS

The following communiqué has been issued:—

The following extract from the "London Gazette" of the 25th April, 1916, is published for general information:—

The British Minister at Lisbon reports by telegraph that the Portuguese Government have issued a decree, dated 21st April, providing that allied and neutral cargoes of, or discharged from, German vessels will be delivered up by the Procurator of the Republic in the respective districts to which applications should be made for the purpose within a period of 30 days; this period may be extended in certain cases. It is added that a security will be required from cargo owners whose papers are not in order, and that the Portuguese Government retain the right to requisition cargoes on payment of an indemnity. The Portuguese Prize Court will decide all questions which may arise relative to cargoes.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A FINE VARIETY PROGRAMME.

SIX THOUSAND FEET OF CHARLEY CHAPLIN.

Bombay has not often, if ever, seen a finer variety programme than that which was witnssed by a crowded house at the Excelsior on Saturday night. There are a few superior people who affect an attitude of boredom at the idea of 6,000 feet of Charley Chaplin, with Marie Dressler and Mabel Norman thrown in. We have no sympathy with them. The best comedy is the simplest and the most elemental in its appeal to the risible faculties. And the mind that cannot appreciate Charley Chaplin would be left cold by the clowns of Shakespeare, who represent a most elementary, but none the less quite perfect, form of humour. Charley Chaplin is not a mere knock-about comedian. He is a master of facial expression and gesture, and being the inventor of all his own business, is shown, in everything he does, to be a creative artiste in humour of a rare order, amounting to genius in his capacity for always producing the suggestion or the climax that provides the utmost extreme of humour that is to be got out of a situation. The capacity to appreciate the delicate humour of a Dickens or a Thackeray does not preclude one from being able to laugh heartily at the nonsense of a Max Adeler, who occupies the place of a knock-about comedian in literature, and to be above Charley Chaplin is merely to be a prig. So with Marie Dressler. The person who can see nothing more in her acting than elephantine gyrations, funny as they are, misses the real joy of the performance of a really talented artiste, in whose every gesture and movement there is revealed a wealth of comedy. Mabel Norman we regard as perhaps the cleverest of all film comediennes. She has none of the adventitious aids of physical eccentricity that are so useful on the film, but she has a power of facial expression and a mimetic genius that enable her to hold her own in competition with two such superlative artistes as Charley Chaplin and Marie Dressler.

It may be imagined that a comedy with these three artistes in the leading roles,—and six thousand feet of it,—is packed full of stupendous fun, which is extended by a huge amount of the mechanical effects that are only possible on the film. "Tillie's Punctured Romance" is the most tremendous thing in the way of farce that has yet been achieved on the cinema. We enjoyed every moment of it, and so, apparently, did Saturday night's audience, judging by the uproarious laughter. The last phase is an indescribable orgie of comical mishaps which leave the spectator gasping for breath amidst amazement and merriment.

It was a stroke of genius on the part of the management to give us this exhausting feast of comedy in well-separated courses, with the variety turns interspersed like the *entrée* and other lighter delicacies in a well-arranged menu. If the Bandmann Varieties, who are henceforth to appear at the Excelsior, keep up the standard of this week's programme, we shall not be able to complain of dulness in Bombay during the slack season. The Robert de Mont trio of acrobats do a brilliant turn in a hotel lounge. Some of their feats are astounding and have the merit of being quite out of the ordinary. They received a tremendous and well-deserved ovation and if the audience could have had their way would have repeated the whole of their astounding performance over again. The Dick-Dorothy trio of dancers, who began their engagement last week, reappear in this week's programme with some additional dances. Their dancing is extraordinarily clever and full of originality. They also had a great reception. Rodger and Temple provide an attractive scena, in which a Jack Tar, who comes home for a few minutes' leave in his own boat, and his sweetheart entertain one another with popular ballads. Altogether a fine evening's entertainment, for which we may be very grateful at this time of year.

COAL FAMINE IN DENMARK.

According to the Copenhagen correspondent of "The Times," the scarcity of coal is growing, and a committee of provincial towns and gas companies has asked the Home Office to help in getting supplies at reasonable prices immediately from England. Some factories in Bornholm which are already using coal from the local coalfields made an investigation in order to ascertain whether it would be possible to work these sources of supply on a more extensive scale.

This scarcity in a product so essential to industry, and other similar difficulties experienced lately by Danish importers, are being utilized by Swedish newspapers like "Snallposten" in a campaign against the conclusion of a trade agreement with England.

British warships having seized on the west coast of Norway steamers with fish destined for Germany, the journal "Nationaltidende" reports from Frederikshavn in Jutland that Norwegian traders will only carry fresh fish to Denmark under guarantees by the importers that it will not be re-exported to Germany. Formerly considerable quantities of herring and lobster went to Germany via Frederikshavn.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' staff charged Kasa Natha, tindal of prow No. 5153, with sailing without lights. About 11 p.m. on Friday night the accused's prow was found sailing in the channel off the Cross Island without lights. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Re. 15.

COLABA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

FIFTH SESSION AT PENN.

(From a Correspondent.)

The fifth session of the Colaba District Conference, was held at Penn on the 10th and 11th instant, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Belvi of Belgaum.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of "Vande Mataram." It was followed by an interesting speech by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Bapu Saheb Kolhatkar. He reviewed the principal political events bearing on the progress made by the Presidency since the last session of the Conference at Penn which was in 1906. In conclusion, he asked the assembly to proceed to elect their own President and said that he was delighted to adumbrate the name of the President, whom they were about to elect. He said the name of Mr. Belvi had become a very familiar name to those who had been following the doings of the Provincial Legislative Council for a few years on account of his magnificent services to his countrymen. He also thanked the hon. gentleman for accepting the invitation of the Reception Committee to preside over the Conference.

The election of the President was then moved by Mr. N. C. Kelker (Poona), seconded by Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya (Bombay), and supported by Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar (Bombay) and Mr. Gosavi, pleader of Alibag.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi took the Presidential chair amidst loud cheers. He delivered an instructive address in English, which lasted for an hour and a half. It was translated into Marathi by Mr. Bapu Saheb Gokhale. At the outset Mr. Belvi read a number of telegrams received from various gentlemen wishing the Conference success. Mr. B. G. Tilak wired his inability to attend the Conference owing to ill-health but assured his good wishes and recommended that Taluka Conferences should be inaugurated in future to facilitate the work of District and Provincial Conferences. Mr. Belvi's address noted with delight that the authorities were now convinced of the abiding and unswerving loyalty of Indians and emphasised the necessity for holding Taluka, District and Provincial Conferences, asked for a 3/4th majority of elected members in Local Boards and Municipalities, urged the advisability of having elected Presidens on Local Boards and Municipalities, requested Government for allowing a greater scope of liberty and privileges to the elected members of the Legislative Councils, suggested that measures should be adopted wherewith greater sympathies of Government officials could be secured, and dwelt at length, on the Khoti question, in connection with which he thanked the Hon. Sir Ricahrd Lamb for promising to see a satisfactory settlement of the question as far as practicable. He also thanked Mr. Lawrence for consulting official opinion on the disposal of the question. He regretted, however, that the question was still as far as ever from being settled to the satisfaction of the Khot population, and hoped that, before the next District Conference was held, the Khots would succeed in persuading the Government to decide the question in their favour. A Subjects Committee was then formed and the Conference adjourned for the day.

There were two sittings next day, morning and evening, when a number of resolutions were passed. The Bombay representatives were Messrs. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya and Dr. Moriram Balkrishna Velker, who took a leading part in the discussion, speaking on the resolution about the Arms Act.

ENGINEER AND FOKKER.

A COMEDY OF WAR.

How a good specimen of a Fokker machine is now in British hands, is told by Reuter's correspondent at the front.

A strapping soldier, an ex-Guardsman now belonging to a signal company of the Royal Engineers, was trundling along on his bicycle, when he suddenly came upon the scene of the landing. He beheld an aeroplane which was clearly not of British pattern, and a well-swathed figure standing by it. The idea that it was likely to prove an enemy machine never entered the soldier's head. He frankly admits that he took it to be a French aeroplane which had been forced to alight. Having dismounted, he went up to the Boche with his hand extended and a genial smile. The German shook silently and sadly. The well-meaning Tommy then began to flounder into pigeon-French. The Boche murmured and slowly wagged his head.

The soldier then moved towards the machine with the idea of investigating the trouble which had brought it to earth. It was just at this juncture a party of Fusiliers came around a bend of the road. Taking in the situation—a black cross aeroplane on the ground and what was evidently one of its occupants trying to get the engine to work again—they came on at the double, unslinging their rifles as they came.

The engineer's presence of mind seems to have gone by the board. He suspected some trick and took to his heels. This was nearly his undoing. The Fusiliers, concluding that he was a Boche trying to make away with papers or photographs, paused and let fly. Happily the aim was too hurried to be good. The soldier took a flying leap into the roadside ditch and there awaited capture.

When he learned that he had missed the chance of making this fine capture himself single-handed I am told his language was quite unrepeatable.

The last straw was the guttural chortling of the German airman, who had never moved throughout and was not therefore fired at.

LATE ADVTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DINBAI JEHANGIR NAOROJI KAKA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to my client of the property hereinafter mentioned. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, exchange, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office in Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent tenure land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of Bohora Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Fort and Colaba and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 9 and now under Ward A No. 2271 and Street Nos. 198-200 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 436 New No. 5464 Old Survey No. 811 New Survey No. 2/9186 containing by admeasurement formerly 93 square yards and now 92 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Bohora Bazar Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the property formerly of Temulji Jamsetji Dastoor and now of the Purchaser and on the South by the property of Rustomji Jamsetji Panthaky together with all its appurtenances rights and easements belonging thereto and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

HORMUSJI B. PATELL,
Vakil for the Purchaser.

Khetwadi Main Road,
Bombay 13th May 1916.

LOST.

A MATE'S RECEIPT for 56 bales cotton shipped by R. B. Bunsilal Abeerchand per S. S. "Haru Maru," has been lost between Victoria Docks and Mandvi Shak Lane. If found, kindly forward to Box D.E.F., c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

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Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 15, 1916.

THE SACRIFICE OF TOWNSHEND.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary," published on Friday last, contains Sir John Nixon's despatch describing the operations of the Indian Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, from the early part of October up to the time of the writer's relinquishment of his command. The general has yet to be found, we suppose, who would make admission of his own blunders in his despatches, but, while we are ready to subscribe to everything that this commander has to say as to the meritorious and even heroic conduct of the troops that took part in these operations,—and, in fact, we believe his eulogies to be fully deserved,—the tone of self-satisfaction in which the account of operations, which were, in the humble opinion of the majority of the public, foredoomed to failure, are described, is somewhat irritating. It is more irritating that not a word is vouchsafed by the worthy general,—unless the despatch has been censored,—as to the real responsibility for the advance to Ctesiphon and the lamentable ignorance of the British staff as to the real strength of the enemy which enabled them to bring up such heavy reinforcements at the psychological moment as to enforce an expensive retirement on the part of General Townshend's force, and set in train the series of events which ended disastrously the other day in the surrender of General Townshend and an army of nearly ten thousand men. The publication of the despatch makes it more than ever necessary, in our opinion, for further light to be thrown on the mystery of this advance, in order that the public may know who was really responsible for an avoidable disaster, following upon a hazardous adventure.

According to the despatch, the first move in the advance was made on November 11th when a small force advanced from Aziziyah and occupied without opposition the position at Kutknie, where General Townshend proceeded to concentrate the whole of his force and shipping. In the meanwhile the Turkish forces had withdrawn to Ctesiphon where they received reinforcements and lay astride the Tigris, covering the approach to Baghdad. Their defences, consisting of an extensive system of trenches, had been under construction for some months and the position of their entrenchments is described as follows:—

"They consisted of an extensive system of entrenchments, forming two main positions on the right bank. The front position extended from the river for about three miles in a south-west direction, the second line trenches lying some five miles further upstream. On the left bank a continuous line of entrenchments and redoubts stretched from the river for six miles to the north-east, the left flanking terminating in a large redoubt. On this bank the second line was about two miles behind the front position and parallel to it for three miles from the Tigris. Thence it turned northwards to the Dialah River. Close to the Tigris on the left bank, and midway between the two defensive lines, was situated the arch of Ctesiphon a prominent landmark. A mile in the rear of the second line of trenches a bridge-of-boats connected the two wings of the Turkish army. Further in the rear the Dialah River, near its junction with the Tigris, was bridged at two points and entrenchments commanded the crossings."

We are told that during General Townshend's concentration at Azizyah accurate information had been obtained by aerial observation regarding the position of the Turkish defences. It was reported that the enemy had over 13,000 regular troops and 38 guns in the Ctesiphon position. There were reports of the early arrival of further reinforcements and on this account it was deemed advisable not to delay in attacking General Nur-ed-Din before the arrival of these reinforcements. One would like to know by whom it was deemed advisable to take this questionable step. This impersonal way of wording despatches of this momentous character is highly undesirable and has the effect of leaving the public in that phase of doubt which leads to the circulation of all sorts of undesirable rumours. However, General Townshend, acting under the orders presumably of his superiors, pushed on with, and, as it appears to us, was led on by, the manoeuvres of the enemy, into an undertaking which they were well aware must end in failure. On November 21st-22nd he captured the front position on the left bank and pressing on penetrated to the second line. Here, however, his forces were subjected to heavy counter attacks by fresh troops. The guns he had captured, after changing hands several times, had finally to be abandoned and at nightfall it was found necessary, after heavy losses, to order a withdrawal to the first position. After this it was impossible to renew the offensive. The Turkish troops who had fought on the previous day were in no condition to renew the fight, but further reinforcements came up and made heavy attacks. These were repulsed but a further withdrawal to Laji was necessitated. This was on the 24th. On the 25th the expectation that the Turks contemplated a retirement were falsified by the arrival of fresh reinforcements whose advance threatened to turn Townshend's right flank, while hostile cavalry threatened his rear. The British were now nine miles from their sources of supply and a further withdrawal was inevitable This was carried out under great difficulties, and considerable harassment from hostile forces; and ultimately, after a most trying ordeal, during which the whole force behaved with exemplary fortitude and heroism, the force was installed on December 3rd at Kut-el-Amarah, where it was decided the retirement should end. As events transpired, this was an unfortunate decision, but General Townshend is hardly to be blamed for having taken it, in view of his reasonable expectations.

It is clear that, throughout these unfortunate operations the whole of the troops employed behaved with the utmost gallantry, though we could have been spared General Nixon's gratuitous suggestion that the Indian portion of them was inspired with confidence by the behaviour of the British battalions. Such invidious distinctions, which are so often made for no other purpose than that of maintaining the prestige of British troops,—a totally unnecessary and mischievous precaution,—are greatly to be deplored. It is sufficient to know, as General Nixon tells us,—we may assume on General Townshend's authority,—that all the troops, without exception, responded to the calls made upon them with admirable discipline and steadiness and "proved themselves to be soldiers of the finest quality." Equally generous is the tribute to the leadership and enterprise of General Townshend. It is a most gratifying and inspiring story of valour and courageous persistence in the face of overwhelming odds and ever-increasing difficulties. But the most important part of it is missing. Why was the advance ordered in the face of its hazardous character and the admitted ignorance of the strength of the reinforcements which it was known were on their way to Ctesiphon, if not already there? As one reads the despatch it suggests that General Townshend was sent into a trap. How different might events have turned out, if he had been allowed to stay where he was, while measures were consolidated for an advance after he had received sufficient reinforcements to justify it?

A GLARING CASE OF INJUSTICE.

Many of the railways in India are State-managed and others, which are at present managed by private companies, are also for the most part State-property. This being the case, the natives of the country should have at least equal opportunites in the service of these railways with those from abroad. Unfortunately this is not the case. The experience of Mr. Tulsi Ram, late Chief Clerk, Carriage and Waggon Department, N. W. Railway, Lahore, is an illustration of this. Mr. Tulsi Ram had recently to sever his connection with the N. W. Railway which he had served for 33½ years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors. The circumstances which compelled him to adopt the step are set forth by him in a memorial to the Viceroy, a copy of which is before us. From the memorial it appears that Mr. Tulsi Ram joined the railway service in 1881 as a clerk and by his diligent and conscientious discharge of duties,—evidenced by the numerous letters and testimonials appended to his representation,—rose step by step until, in 1908, he was put in charge of the establishment section of the Carriage and Waggon Department and was soon after, in 1912, promoted to the post of Chief Clerk. This was at first a temporary measure, consequent on the deputation of the permanent incumbent to some other department, but the post falling vacant permanently in 1914, he naturally considered himself as the permanent incumbent thereof, more especially as he was given to understand that he would be confirmed in the post, and he had accepted it on the understanding that he would not have to revert to the post of Head Establishment Clerk. More than this, he proved his fitness for the post not merely while officiating therein, but by the fact that during his incumbency he also carried on the Office Superintendent's duties besides his own from time to time He was, however, asked to make room for a European servant of the Railway on the plea that it was essential that a European should fill the post. The memorialist's request to have the appointment postponed, pending the result of an appeal he wished to make to the Agent, was refused. He had, therefore, no alternative but to resign "under protest in order to protect his personal honour and reputation and save himself from humiliation." The injustice and insult thus inflicted on him will be apparent from the simple fact that the person who was made to supersede him, had only eight years' service to his credit and was drawing Rs. 160, whereas the memorialist had served for 33½ years and was drawing Rs. 250. We have no desire to go further into the details of the case but the perusal of the memorial makes it clear that, not only is the injustice done glaring and undeserved, but that it has been committed in a most unconstitutional manner in his not having been furnished with any specific charges against him nor given any opportunity of explaining anything that he might have been thought deficient in or guilty of. We fear that this case is not an isolated one and that cases like this are not rare in railway service. The action of the authorities in these cases, besides contravening Civil Service regulations, which require that seniority should determine promotion, is also contrary to the letter and the spirit of the policy which, in accordance with the Queen's proclamation, is supposed to guide the Government in making appointments in the public service. The memorialist has, as a last resort, appealed to the Viceroy and we hope that in view of the fact that the N. W. Railway is State-managed justice will be done to him and he will be allowed to resume the duties of the post in which he has unjustly been superseded.

Notes of the Day

The Verdun Failure.

It seems as though the Germans have made up their minds to perish, if necessary, in the attempt to reduce the fortress of Verdun. It is now nearly three months since this mammoth struggle commenced and there is nothing to show for it on the enemy side but the most stupendous losses, while every fresh renewal shows that the French have the situation well in hand, and are, if anything, making a definite impression on the positions of the enemy. It is curious to recall, in view of the development of the last two months, how the "experts" were busy warning us in the beginning to be prepared for the fall of Verdun and not to regard the event when it came as a catastrophe. Colonel Maude alone remained an incorrigible optimist, and he was right. Recently Colonel Maude has very lucidly pointed out how the great Verdun venture has demonstrated once more, like its predecessors at other points, "the utter failure of the German staff to act in the spirit in which their many excellent works on this special branch of warfare have been written." Had the Germans, he argues, shown as much intelligence as the French in adapting their methods to the particular problem before them, it is almost inconceivable that they would not have had better results to show.

Politics and the War.

To risk a first great assault, says Colonel Maude, and it seems axiomatic, is natural and entirely in accord with the best German teachings. But to persist in these fruitless efforts week after week and even month after month, argues desperation and nothing else. Colonel Maude is an engineer and, after pointing out that it is far more important for the Germans to conserve numbers than to try and destroy those of their opponents, he remarks that "you will never get any engineer to admit that it would not have been possible to get much nearer to Verdun in eight weeks at far lower cost in human life than the Germans succeeded in doing." The enemy had at the time this was written suffered a quarter of a million casualties in front of Verdun as against the 37,000 killed, wounded and missing of the French. As Colonel Maude says, could failure have been written in more bloody words? Colonel Maude proceeds to dispose of a fallacy commonly entertained by politicians and journalists, who seem to attach more importance to the reduction of the Coalition Government than to the winning of the war.

To judge by the average Press comment, the idea is that our House of Commons opinion dominates the Allied Councils and that it is we who determine when the great Allied offensive should begin. As an absolute and indisputable fact our civilian Government does not exercise, and never can exercise, any influence on the decisions of the Allied Military Headquarters at all. Compared to the stake the Russians and French have placed on the board our immediate interests are of small account. The decision for action must come from the French primarily and we, as chivalrous Allies, must support their action whenever they elect to move. At the moment there will not and cannot be any time to refer our actions back to a Cabinet Council and the whole armies of Russia, France, and Italy know this perfectly well.

An Original Blue-Book.

Blue-books, useful as they are, are invariably dull and this characteristic generally prevents the ordinary reader from resorting to them. What is more unfortunate is that their compilers generally seem to be obsessed with the idea that they should not be written in a style that would make them attractive reading. Now and then one does come across a blue-book that is in some parts written in a way in which blue-books should be written. The latest Report on the working of municipalities in Bengal is a case in point. This will be apparent from the manner in which praise and blame is apportioned between some of the municipalities in the following passage:—

"The business-like methods of Sonamukhi, the quiet progress of Tamluk and Arumbagh, the comparative cleanliness of Birbhum, call for praise, while the factions of Uttapara and Chandrakona, the feeble administration of Bansberia, and the financial embarrassments of Burdwan call for energetic remedial measures."

Elsewhere in the Report we are told in a language, that is as picturesque as it is pithy, that in one of the municipalities people do not really dislike the issue of warrants to enforce payments of dues, but they dislike the chairman who issues them.

The Java Sugar Trade.

The Java sugar crop this season is estimated at 1,400,000 tons or 150,000 tons more than last year. India being an importer of Java sugar, it is of interest to know how this enormous quantity is likely to be disposed of in the near future. It might be expected that the higher import duty combined with prevailing high shipping freights would appreciably affect the Indo-Javan trade. Meanwhile, speculation is rife in Java, so far as conditions of world supplies are concerned and it is said that half-a-million tons were sold to a local syndicate four months ago. The object of the speculators was to control the market, but they seem to have met some difficulty in disposing of their stock to Eastern consumers. A Mincing Lane firm, in reviewing the position, points out that there is only one large Western buyer, the British Royal Commission which controls purchases for both England and France, thus eliminating the worse results of competition at this moment.. The Commission can draw upon the ample supplies available in Java and there is no doubt it will do so. At any rate, decrease in the imports of Java sugar in India is not unlikely.

The Blinded Soldier.

Mr. C. A. Pearson recently issued a special appeal on behalf of the blind soldiers who are being trained to earn a livelihood at St. Dunstan's Hostel. Under an ideal system, the State would, of course, be prepared to take over the entire cost of training these men who have made so heavy a sacrifice on its behalf. In fact, it is pleasant to remember that just before the war an approach was made towards some recognition of this fact, in Parliament, when it was resolved that the State and not the charitable enterprise of individuals should properly be responsible for the training and care of the 32,000 blind people who then formed part of the United Kingdom's population. The war has added to this total many cases of ex-soldiers, blinded on active service, whose right to be put in a position to earn a living for themselves is stronger than ever, though the same cause has prevented any action being taken on the excellent aspirations expressed in Parliament. Private benevolence and gratitude must meanwhile act for the State. We trust that some public body in this country will organise a scheme of relief, such as the one at St. Dunstans' Hostel in England for which Mr. Pearson has issued an appeal where blind Indian soldiers may similarly be trained to earn a livelihood.

A Departed Knight of Matheran.

"Matheran Jottings," which phoenix-like is reborn every year with the advent of the Matheran season, and which in the hands of the talented Misses Mehta is as green and breezy as the hill station itself, pays the following tribute to the memory of one who was a familiar figure at many of the past seasons there but whom Matheran sees no more:—

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., was a man known all over India, a voice which the public knew well: one that stood for what he thought was right against all comers, who lived respected and who died regretted. He loved Matheran and spent many hours of his long life here when the cares and anxieties of his battlings allowed him to do so. It mattered little to him whether people agreed with him or not; in fact he did not expect people to do so always. Last year in his comfortable chair he was overtaken by the rain and refuged in the library where we had a chat with him about Matheran and what might be done, and what should not be done. He was strongly opposed to cutting down trees; to vehicular traffic, to widening roads at the expense of the foliage. In matters urban, in matters Indian, in matters Imperial, he was a strong man, and as such he made enemies. All men of his calibre cannot help doing so. He had some faults, as all have, but they have passed away with him, and friend or enemy matter little to him now.

He lived his life right earnestly,
Was faithful to the end;
And they who were his enemy,
Remain to be his friend.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Freeman-Thomas War Hospital on Friday afternoon. Her Excellency visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital on Saturday afternoon.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Captain MacEvan, A.D.C, visited the Victoria Hospital and the Hospital train at the Victoria Terminus on Saturday and Lord Willingdon subsequently attended a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Yesterday Lord and Lady Willingdon attended service in the Church at Malabar Hill at 8-30 a.m. Lady Willingdon saw Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Grr and Mr. Sethna at 11 a.m. At midday their Excellencies visited the Alexandra Dock to witness the disembarkation of the wounded soldiers and lunched with General and Mrs. Knight at 1-30 p.m. At 5-30 p.m. their Excellencies visited the P. and O. steamer Kashmir and thence proceeded to the Alexandra War Hospital. In the evening, his Excellency visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital and her Excellency visited the Officers' ward at the Colaba Hospital.

Captain Lumsden and Captain Hamilton dined with their Excellencies on Sunday.

It is understood that Sir William Vincent and Major-General Bingley, on completion of their enquiry into the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia, are returning to India before the close of the current month.

Mr. Brunyate's term of office as Financial Secretary to the Government of India has now been extended until May, 1918, when he will complete five years' service in the appointment. Mr. Brunyate will, however, take a short period of combined leave from July next, during which Mr. Howard, at present Controller of Currency, will act as Financial Secretary, Mr. Howard's place being taken by Mr. Gubbay, at present Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department.

The Hon. Dr. M. N. Bannerjee has resigned his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. V. M. C. Trotter officiates as Accountant-General, Bombay, vice Mr. Brigstocke who is granted six months' leave.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident in Mysore, proceeded on Saturday afternoon to Ootacamund via Mysore. He is expected to stay in Ootacamund for ten days. Major S. Tucker, first Assistant Resident, will remain in Bangalore and will not proceed to Ooty.

The Governor-General, with the Secretary of State's approval, has sanctioned the appointment of Saiyed Muhammad Ali, District and Sessions Judge, Moradabad, to officiate as second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, during Pandit Kanhaiya Lal's absence on leave.

Mr. Tegart, who is to take charge of the Calcutta Police while Mr. Clarke is on leave, had a slight accident while playing polo on Thursday. He was unseated, injuring his leg, and is now confined to bed.

Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months on continuation of the vacation for one month. Mr. Mahdi Hasan, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Drug, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days from the 16th May.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has received the sum of rupees two hundred (Rs. 200 only) from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, being the 8th instalment owing to there being no consumption of champagne at Government House.

Before leaving India Sir Aurel Stein conferred with the Trignometrical Survey of India on the subject of the preparation of maps of the regions which he explored and the party surveyed.

When Lieutenant-Col. Hudson, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Prison, Naini, goes on leave Lieutenant-Col. McLaren, I.M.S., retired, will officiate for him.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Lord Stanley has been slightly wounded.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

GERMANY ALARMED.

FRENCH SUCCESSES AT VERDUN.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

While the Germans have been making futile attacks aiming at Fort Douamont, the French have been extending their lines west of the Meuse almost from the Bethincourt region to Mort Homme. The French have seized the vital hillock protecting Hill 304, consolidated their lines at many points and are making progress at Mort Homme. The Germans are again showing signs of weakening after their recent furious but abortive attack.

The Russians report that the enemy have assumed a stubborn offensive in the region of Jacobstadt which continues.

The Russians have severely defeated the Turks in the Caucasus, where after a dashing night attack in the mountains near Erzindjian, they captured 30 officers and 365 men.

A Turkish offensive was repulsed by the Russians in Mesopotamia, when an Austrian gun was captured.

Turkish atrocities committed on Armenians at Trebizond, are declared to have surpassed all Turkish cruelties to Armenians elsewhere.

Mr. Lansing has issued a statement that the bulk of the German Note was devoted to matters which it was impossible for the United States to discuss with Germany, adding at the same time, that dealings between Britain and the United States must be conducted on the basis of treaty obligations. This statement has alarmed Germany.

It is announced that 14 persons have been executed in Dublin, 73 sentenced to terms of penal senitude, six to hard labour and 1,706 have been deported. It is also stated that 180 civilians were killed and 614 wounded.

The House of Lords has adopted a motion proposed by Lord Loreburn, recording its profound dissatisfaction of the administration affairs in Ireland.

The submarine menace is not considered graver than in 1915 and it is generally believed that a marked all-round decline in premiums for war risks is imminent.

The House of Commons has concluded the committee stage of the Compulsion Bill, which will become law next week.

The Prince of Wales has returned home.

FRESH GERMAN DEFEATS AT VERDUN.

FRENCH FRONT APPRECIABLY EXTENDING.

THE VERDUN FIGHT:

ANOTHER GERMAN DEFEAT.

FRENCH AEROPLANE SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 11.

Another German defeat at Verdun is the feature of this afternoon's communiqué.

West of the Meuse artillery was lively and east of the Meuse at two in the morning the Germans attacked in the Vaux region. They were defeated by French bayonets and hand-grenades.

A squadron of French bombarding aeroplanes attacked the railway stations at Damvillers and Etain and set fire to a German depot near Foameix.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

CAILLETTE WOOD BOMBARDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 12.

Last night's communiqué reported active artillery duels in the Avocourt sector at Verdun and a violent bombardment of our positions in the Caillette Wood and our second lines on the right bank of the Meuse. Nothing important occurred elsewhere.

ANOTHER SUCCESS AT VERDUN.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 12.

The French have again been successful at Verdun. This afternoon's communiqué reports that the Germans at night-time vainly attempted to dislodge us from the positions we had captured on the slopes of Mort Homme. We defeated two successive attacks.

There was intense artillery activity from Avocourt Wood to Mort Homme and also bombardment in the Douaumont-Vaux region.

EAST OF THE MEUSE.

FRENCH POSITION EXTENDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 13.

Last night's communiqué said:—On the left bank of the Meuse partial actions enabled us appreciably to extend our positions south-east of Harcourt.

There was a lively bombardment in the Mort Homme-Cumieres region and a violent bombardment of our first and second lines between the Haudromont Wood and Vaux.

East of the Meuse a German attack south-east of Douaumont fort was completely repulsed.

Artillery activity occurred on the rest of the front.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

FRESH ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 13.

This afternoon's communiqué states that the artillery duel has continued without interruption in the sectors of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304.

We made further progress at night in the vicinity of Hill 287.

On the right bank of the Meuse yesterday evening the Germans renewed their attacks south-east of Fort Douaumont. Despite a violent previous bombardment our line gave way in no part. All the attacks were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy.

Other enemy attempts north of Thiaumont Farm were likewise stopped by our curtain of machine-gun fire.

ATTEMPT AT A SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 14.

Last night's communiqué reported artillery activity in Champagne.

Bombardment left of the Meuse diminished. We repulsed an attack west of Hill 304. An enemy attempt at a surprise attack on the slopes north-east of Mort Homme completely failed.

There was comparative quiet on the right bank of the Meuse.

Eleven French aeroplanes dropped 43 bombs on the stations at Nantillois and Brieulles and the camps at Montfaucon and Romagne and eleven bombs on the airship sheds at Metz and Frescaty on Friday night.

RELIEF OF STARVING POLAND.

FOOD FOR FOUR MILLION PEOPLE.

WORKING OF AMERICAN SCHEME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 13.

On May 10th Sir Edward Grey agreed to an American scheme for the relief of the population of Poland, provided that Germany shall pay the expenses of transport in German ships and that the scheme shall be entirely in charge of neutrals, also that Germany shall not interfere in the slightest with American administration, and that Germany and Austria shall undertake to feed the starving populations of Serbia, Albania and Montenegro.

The memorandum of the American Ambassador states that there are fifteen million people in the area occupied by Germany and the United States undertakes to revictual only the four million concentrated at Warsaw, Lodz and four other cities.

He estimates that it will be necessary to import forty thousand tons of foodstuffs monthly.

OLD STORY REVIVED.

GERMAN ATTACK ON RIGA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, May 12:—An "Exchange" message from Copenhagen revives the story of a contemplated attack by sea and land on Riga. It states that troops from Verdun have been sent to Hindeburg and munition ships are going towards Libau escorted by destroyers. British submarines have reappeared in the Baltic.

According to the "Sydvenska Dagbeladet," business friends in the German Baltic ports have informed Malmoe shipowners that the German Government have decided to seize all German freight ships on June 1st for some great purposes.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

MR. ROOSEVELT A CANDIDATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NEW YORK, May 13.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter to a supporter, announces for the first time that he will be a candidate for the Presidency.

MEXICAN RAIDERS.

AMERICAN CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ELPASO, May 12.

Two troops of American cavalry have crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of the recent Glensprings raiders.

IMPORTANCE OF FRENCH GAINS.

RENEWED SIGNS OF GERMAN WEAKNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, May 13.

The importance of the French gains at Verdun is shown by a semi-official statement which says, that while the Germans have been makng futile attacks aiming at Fort Douaumont, the French have been extending their lines west of the Meuse almost from the Bethincourt region to Mort Homme.

The French have seized the vital hillock protecting Hill 304, consolidated their lines at many points and are making progress at Mort Homme.

The Germans are again showing signs of weakening after their recent furious but abortive effort.

"ORDER TO RETREAT WILL MEAN COURT-MARTIAL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

In view of the statements which had appeared in various newspapers it is semi-officially announced in Paris that at no time during the Verdun battle was the order given to abandon the right bank of the Meuse. General Joffre told General Petain, when the latter took over the command, that an order to retreat would mean a court-martial. Orders had previously been given to hold all points at all costs.

GERMANY ALARMED.

BRITAIN'S RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

GOVERNED BY TREATY OBLIGATIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 13.

After the despatch of the American Note on the 8th instant Mr. Lansing issued a statement that the bulk of the German Note was devoted to matters which it was impossible for the United States to discuss with Germany, and adding that dealings between Britain and the United States must be conducted on the basis of treaty obligations.

A telegram from Amsterdam shows that the above statement alarmed Germany. The "Vossische Zeitung" asked for an explanation of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, who said, that the term 'treaty obligations' doubtless referred to the arbitration treaty concluded in 1914 between the United States and twenty-one States, including Great Britain, providing for reference of disputes, which were not susceptible of diplomatic settlement, to a commission which would be allowed a year in which to report.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" describes Mr. Gerard's interpretation as extraordinarily important, as it means that the United States is "willing to submit to the commission of British violations of international law and peacefully and patiently await a settlement with Great Britain till after the end of the war."

SITUATION COMPLICATED.

AMERICA'S DEMANDS ON ALLIES CAN NOT BE PRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 13.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press of American wires that it is authoritatively stated that Germany's Note has complicated the situation, making it impossible for the United States to press her demands on the Allies, without appearing to be doing so at the bidding of Berlin. Consequently it is uncertain when the reply to the latest British communication will be forwarded.

HOW WERE THE PIRATES PUNISHED.

AMERICA WANTS TO KNOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Mr. Lansing stated in an interview that the United States would ask Germany and Austria the nature of the punishment meted out to the commanders of the submarines which torpedoed the Sussex, Ancona and Arabic.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. Lansing has instructed Mr. Gerard to ascertain informally the nature of the punishment imposed on the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex.

PARIS, May 12

It is declared that the commander of U18 which is believed to have torpedoed the Sussex has been promoted. This is doubtless the reason for America's inquiry regarding his punishment.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

A FEW STATISTICS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 11.

Mr. Macnamara stated that between May 7th 1915 and May 10th 1916 37 unarmed British merchantmen and 22 unarmed neutral merchantmen were torpedoed without warning.

He understood that the United States was aware of these sinkings.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ON PIRACY.

SPEECH AT A SECRET MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

According to the "Wireless Press" undoubted authority is claimed at Berne for a summary of the Imperial Chancellor's speech at a secret sitting of the General Committee of the Reichstag of the 5th May.

According to this report Bethmann-Hollweg said that a great mistake would be committed in overrating the value of the submarine campaign. Naval experts no longer believed in the probability of reducing England to starvation and ruin by this means even should the war last another two years. It was certainly true, he proceeded, that it would be possible to inflict frightful damage by continuing the campaign, but this would not suffice to outweigh the danger of hostile action by the United States whose example would be followed by other neutrals.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

REDUCTION IN WAR RISKS.

ALL-ROUND DECLINE IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Lloyds have decided upon a certain reduction, approximately ten shillings, in premiums for war risks. It is generally believed that a marked all-round decline is imminent.

Although the recent losses have been heavy the majority of underwriters balance on the favourable side. The submarine menace does not appear to be graver than in 1915.

SWEDISH SCHOONER SUNK.

CAPTAIN ILL-TREATED BY PIRATS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

STOCKHOLM, May 13.

The captain of the Swedish schooner Harald in an account of the sinking of his ship by a German submarine in the North Sea on May 5th, says that the crew were ordered to leave in 15 minutes.

The captain refused to comply and hoisted the Swedish flag.

The Germans came on board the vessel and poured petroleum in different places and then set it alight.

They attacked the captain with cutlasses forcing him into a boat. The Harald was sunk by gunfire.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ASSURANCES.

DUTCH LINERS SCEPTICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 12.

Dutch liners, despite the German submarine assurances, have resumed the circuitous route round the north of Scotland.

GERMAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR RESIGNS.

QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.

A despatch to Wiegand, Germany's unofficial press representative, states that Germany is considering the appointment of a Minister of Foods who will control distribution so as "to prevent the British grip from tightening on Germany's throat."

It is noteworthy that Dr. Delbrueck, Minister of the Interior, who has been hitherto responsible for food supply, has resigned.

BRITISH FRONT.

MINING AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The British communiqué says:—The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to raid our trenches at Ovillers last night.

There has been reciprocal mining activity to our advantage to-day at Beaumont and Fricourt and artillery activity at Angres, Ypres, and the Hohenzollern Redoubt

FIGHTING NORTH EAST OF VERMELLSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The British communiqué says:—Yesterday evening, after a heavy bombardment, the enemy succeeded in capturing five-hundred yards of our front trenches north-east of Vermelles. We regained a portion by a counter-attack at night.

There was no further infantry action to-day, but there was considerable artillery activity in this neighbourhood.

We bombarded the enemy position opposite Cuinchy. Otherwise there were only minor artillery duels.

BRITISH DEFEAT THREE ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

A British communiqué says:—After a heavy bombardment last night against the trenches between the Somme and Maricourt the enemy made three attacks, one of which succeeded in entering our trenches but was immediately driven out. Some dead Germans were observed at our wire. One prisoner was taken. We lost one prisoner.

On the remainder of the front there have been artillery and trench-mortor actions.

There was very heavy firing at Hebuterne, Souchez, Carency and the Hohenzollern Redoubt and in the St. Eloi sector.

There has been enemy mining activity at Manquissait and Wytschaete.

DUBLIN COURTS MARTIAL

SEVERE SENTENCES IMPOSED.

GRAVITY OF THE REBELLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Dublin Headquarters announces that another death sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life and eleven other sentences have been passed of terms of imprisonment varying from life to a year.

The announcement adds:—The court martials in Dublin have practically finished and persons arrested in the provinces are now being dealt with. In view of the gravity of the rebellion, its connection with German intrigue and propaganda and the great loss of life and destruction of property, the Commander-in-Chief has found it imperative to inflict the severest sentences on the known organisers of this detestable rising and on the commanders in actual fighting.

He hopes that these examples will be a sufficient deterrent to intriguers and will show that murders of his Majesty's liege subjects will not be tolerated.

IRISH REBELS' MANIFESTO

REMAINING SIGNATORIES SHOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The remaining signatories of the Irish Provisional Government manifesto, James Connolly and John Macdermott, have been shot.

SENTENCES ON REBELS.

FOURTEEN EXECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant announced that 14 persons had been executed in Dublin, 73 sentenced to terms of penal servitude, six to hard labour and 1,706 had been deported. There had not yet been time to try the latter.

Mr. Asquith stated that 180 civilians had been killed and 614 wounded but it was impossible to separate the insurgents from the population.

PREMIER IN DUBLIN.

"SELDOM LOOKED GRAVER"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Observers says that when Mr. Asquith arrived in Dublin to-day he stepped wearily from the mailboat and had seldom looked graver. He went straight to the Viceregal Lodge.

LONDON, May 12.

Mr. Asquith this afternoon conferred at length at Dublin Castle with Sir Robert Chalmers and the law officers.

The military authorities announce that over three hundred prisoners have been deported from the detention prison.

PREMIER EXPLAINS HIS IRISH MISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 11.

Announcing in the House of Commons to-day that he was leaving for Ireland in a few hours Mr. Asquith said that he was going not with the intention of succeeding the Executive, but to consult at first hand with the civil and military authorities with the object of arriving at an arrangement for the future, which would commend itself to Irishmen of all Parties and to the House.

IRISH ADMINISTRATION.

HOUSE OF LORDS' "PROFOUND DISSATISFACTION".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The House of Lords has adopted a motion proposed by Lord Loreburn, recording its profound dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs in Ireland.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

APPOINTMENT DEFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12

It is stated that a new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will not be appointed until Lord Hardinge's Commission has issued a report.

It is reported that Lord Macdonnell is acting as Irish Secretary.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

ARCHBISHOP OF SIMLA'S MESSAGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The Archbishop of Simla has sent the following cable to Mr. John Redmond, M.P.:—"Convinced sensible Irishmen, in India, as well as the world over, sympathise with you and party at the deplorable episode, soiling the fair name, gallantry, and loyalty of Ireland, in the Empire's need.—Archbishop, Simla.

CAMPAIGN IN THE CAUCASUS.

SLIGHT RUSSIAN ADVANCE

TURKISH OFFENSIVE REPULSED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 13.

The communiqué says the enemy assumed a stubborn offensive in the region of Jacobstadt which continues.

There was the usual minor fighting elsewhere with a slight Russian advance in the Caucasus.

A Turkish offensive was repulsed in Mesopotamia, where the Russians took an Austrian gun.

DASHING RUSSIAN NIGHT ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 13.

The communiqué records brisk fighting round Pripet which in places developed into a hand to hand struggle.

The Russians severely defeated the Turks in the Caucasus, where, after a dashing night attack in the mountains near Erzindjian, we captured thirty officers and 365 men. Another column captured a gun, a thousand rifles and a vast quantity of ammunition.

GERMAN TROOPS IN THE CAUCASUS.

A PROMISE FULFILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, May 11: The "Central News" correspondent at Petrograd says German troops have arrived on the Caucasus front in fulfilment of the promise made to Turkey after the fall of Erzerum.

TURKISH ATROCITIES AT TREBIZOND.

HUNDREDS DROWNED AT SEA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, May 13.

Turkish atrocities committed on Armenians at Trebizond, are declared to have surpassed all Turkish cruelities to Armenians elsewhere.

The expulsion of Armenians began in July 1915, when hundreds of young and influential Armenians were arrested on charges of treason and aiding the Russians. The were embarked in boats and drowned at sea.

Others were sent to a neighbouring village where women were violated and killed and children were bayonetted. The Turks used the heads of children as targets at firing practice.

The survivors were sent to Erzerum and the whole road was strewn with the bodies of children and adults. The surviving children are now being collected by Russian benevolent societies. They present a terrible spectacle. They are clad in rags and are sickly and haggard and are always asking if they are going to be massacred.

The Greeks at Trebizond are of opinion that the massacres were organised by the Turkish Government which mercilessly persecuted anyone who gave assistance to Armenians.

SITUATION IN ARMENIA.

PRESENCE OF SUBMARINES IN BLACK SEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent lately in the Balkans makes the following remarks about the campaign in Armenia in a letter, dated the 13th April:—Within the last few weeks a fresh policy has been adopted by the Sublime Porte. Several new submarines have reached the dockyard at Golden Horn as well as at the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Bourgas on the western shores of the Black Sea. These crafts sent down in sections from Keil have been put together by German workmen and have appeared off Odessa, Sebastopol, Rostoff and Batum. They have convoyed Turkish transports across the Black Sea and actually enabled reinforcements to be landed at Trebizond. The presence of these submarines makes the complete command of Black Sea for the Russians difficult. The Austrian railways have many termini on the Danube at which men and munitions can be embarked on large lighters and then towed down the river to the Bulgarian railway termini on the right bank. They can then be entrained for the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Bourgas on the Black Sea. The Russian fleet cannot effectively blockade the Black Sea ports owing to the presence of submarines. We have purposely been kept in ignorance of the movements of the Russian armies in Armenia. Three columns we know are in motion. A Russian army destined for attack on Erzingan, has reached Mama Khatun which is about 30 miles to the south of Baiburt. The future movements of the Russians depend entirely on their ability to regain complete command of the sea. That in their hands will enable them to cut off all supplies of coal from the capital and so immobilise the Turkish railways and fleet. In this case Erzingan will fall an easy prize.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

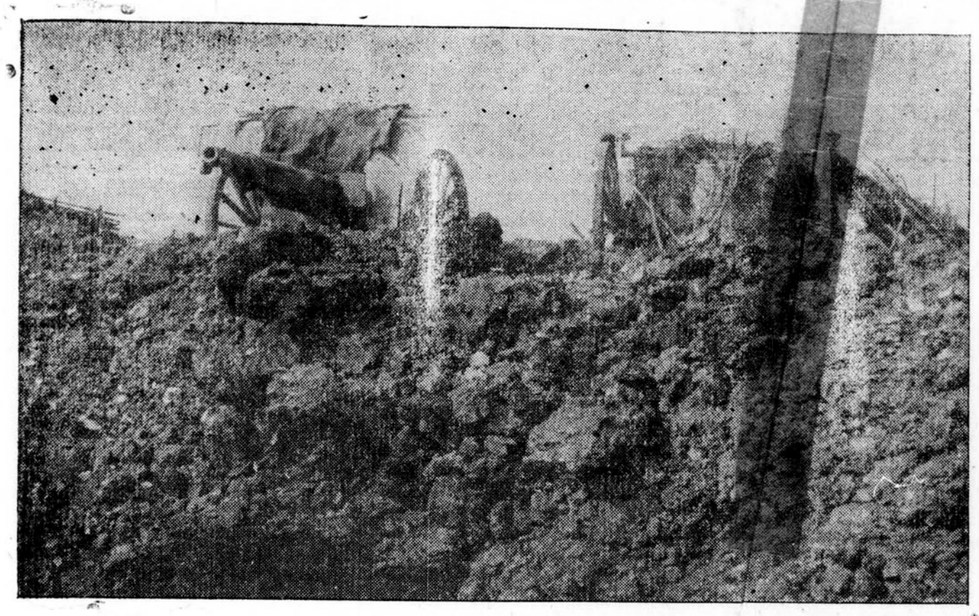

Photo by "Central News."

A French "75" vainly bombarded by a 290 or 305 German gun. The shells laid waste and turned up the ground without touching the gun.

ITALIAN FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 13.

The communiqué says, there was violent artillery fighting on Col di Lana. The enemy used liquid fire without effect on the Carso Plateau. Otherwise the day was uneventful.

COAST OF CYRENAICA

ITALIANS OCCUPY HOSTILE SUPPLY CENTRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 11.

The Italians have occupied Marsa Moresa and Marsa Burdi Suleiman, on the coast of Cyrenaica, near the Egyptian frontier.

Both are centres of supply for hostile submarines and for the despatch of contraband into the interior.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY'S DETERMINED NIGHT ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

A message from Moschi, dated May 11th, says that the enemy repeatedly attacked Kondoa Irangi using a gun from the cruiser Koenigsberg. They were repulsed and fifty dead were picked up, including two Europeans. Our losses were small.

It is believed that the German commander-in-chief led the operations.

Vandeventer's guns did excellent work.

LATER.

An official despatch from General Smuts says that the German attacks on Kondoa Irangi under the personal command of the German commander-in-chief began on May 5th and were continued on the 9th, 10th and 11th when a determined night attack was repulsed.

It is reported that the Belgians from Ruanda have penetrated into Kigali.

LORD CURZON'S MISSION AS AIR MINISTER.

A PROMOTER OF HARMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, May 12:—The "Daily Telegraph" says that Lord Curzon's special mission as Air Minister, will be to promote harmony between the naval and military branches.

FRESH OUTBREAKS IN CHINA.

NO DANGER TO FOREIGNERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The latest news from China shows that fresh outbreaks have occurred, but there is no reason to fear that the lives of foreigners, or their property, are in danger.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY IN CHINA

A MORATORIUM DECLARED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 13.

A moratorium has been proclaimed in China owing to financial stringency.

THE END OF A GERMAN AEROPLANE.

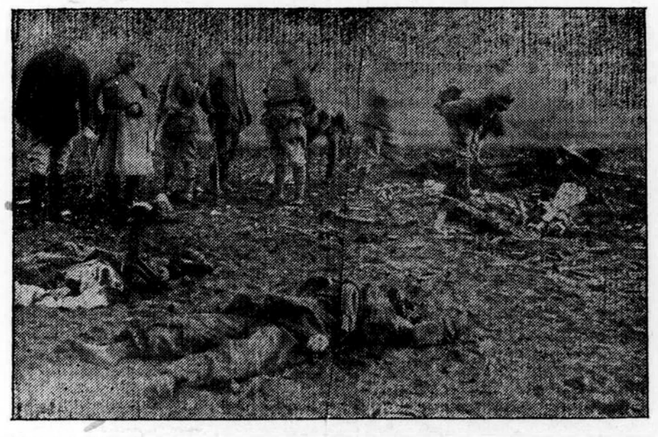

Photo by "Central News."

The dead avia or and observer of a German aeroplane brought down by French artillery.

INDIAN PIONEERS AT WORK.

Photo by Wyndham (Paris).

Indian troops constructing a railway line.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

RELIEF COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Government has appointed a Committee under Admiral Beaumont and including Major Leonard Darwin and Sir Douglas Mawson to consider what steps it is advisable to take for the Shackleton Relief Expedition.

GRECO-ITALIAN FRICTION ON EPIRUS FRONTIER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent says there is daily friction between Greco-Italian out-posts in Epirus. Greece proposed a permanent demarcation of the boundaries, but Italy refused. Greece suggested a neutral zone. Italy again refused. Negotiations continue.

FLOODS IN CAPE PROVINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, May 12.

Over a hundred lives have been lost by floods in the midland districts of Cape Province.

GERMANS FORTIFYING MONASTIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

According to the Athens correspondent of the "Agenzia Nazionale" German engineers are engaged in constructing strong defence works around Monastir. Several Austrian battalions have been added to the garrison since attacks from Albania and Macedonia are feared.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR AND KUT

The following correspondence which passed between his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur is published:—

Telegram from his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, dated the 4th May 1916:—

"I desire to offer my deepest sympathies for the fate of the gallant force at Kut-el-Amara. The noble stand they made against heavy odds will for ever be remembered as a most brilliant episode of the war."

Reply by his Excellency the Governor, dated the 6th May 1916:—

"I deeply appreciate your loyal and sympathetic message regarding gallant services of British and Indian Troops at Kut-el-Amara. To you as Maratha Ruling Chief the achievements of the Maratha Regiments in particular are legitimate source of great pride."

CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT

ACTIVITY ON EASTERN FRONTIER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—A report has just been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, who is in command of the force sent to the Darfur frontier, that a flying column has occupied the Abiad wells.

There was little opposition, the main body of the enemy having retired on El Fasher, the capital of the province, some hours before our troops appeared. The Darfur troops appear to have been demoralised by our steady advance and looted all the villages they passed through on their retreat.

As was expected, there has been activity on our eastern frontier. It is announced, we have made a successful reconnaissance from Katia, so from this we know our line has advanced to the latter point, about forty miles to the east of Kantara on the northern road.

Although so far the communiqués have been silent on the subject, our reconnaissance was made towards two points at Arisa as far as Bir-el-Abad and Khirba and Bir El Hassena as far as Magheibra. No casualties were suffered by us although we drove the enemy out of Bir-el-Abad and Khirba.

At the former place we burnt a vast quantity of stores, length telephones, and pumping apparatus and at all other points we did considerable damage to the enemy's material.

A few days later it was found about a hundred Turks had returned to Bir-el-Abad and so a small cavalry force was sent to drive them out. It met with the same success as the previous reconnaissance, as mentioned in previous notes.

Turkish troops are still posted in detachments in Sinai, but I have reason to believe that action by us at other points will shortly bring about their withdrawal and facilitate our reoccupation of the whole of the Sinai.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN BULGARIA.

AMERICAN LEGATION SATISFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 13.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, May 12:—A semi-official message from Sofia states that all the changes in the treatment of British prisoners in Bulgaria, demanded by the American Legation have been made and the legation is satisfied.

MARQUESSATE OF TOWNSHEND.

HERO OF KUT SUPERSEDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 13.

The Marchioness of Townshend has given birth to a son and heir. Hitherto General Townshend, the hero of Kut, has been the heir to the Marquessate.

CELEBRATION OF EMPIRE DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 11.

Mr. Asquith declared amid cheers that the Government would cause the Union Jack to be flown from public buildings on Empire Day and hoped that its example would be followed.

COMPULSION BILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Commons this morning concluded the Committee Stage of the Compulsion Bill, which will become law next week.

MUTINY ON DUTCH BATTLESHIPS AT JAVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 12.

A mutiny broke out on three Dutch battleships at Java and sixty men on the Zeven Provincien were punished. Three hundred deserters refused to return to their ships and remained in the streets, which were patrolled by soldiers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 13

With reference to Reuter's message concerning the mutiny in Java, the Dutch Consul here in an interview to-day stated, he had received no news regarding the mutiny, but added he was aware there had been for some time a feeling of unrest among socialists, owing to the action of the Dutch Government forbidding any naval man to belong to socialist societies.

The Dutch Government had tried to suppress the socialistic feeling of men in the navy, but had hitherto failed.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS HOME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Windsor.

LIEBKNECHT TO BE TRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Reichstag decided by 229 votes against 111 not to release Liebknecht, who was arrested on the charge of inciting a crowd at the Potsdam demonstration on May 1st.

Mr. Kaikhosro Pallouji Patel has been elected a delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Surat.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain V. E. Reynolds, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. N. B. Brearlet, Warwicks.

Second-Lieut. T. D. Hughes, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. J. S. King, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. E. Monat-Biggs, Lincolns

Second-Lieut. J. R. O'Keefe, North Lancashires.

Second-Lieut. E. G. Ryckman, Flying Corps.

NOW KILLED.

Captain W. Knox, Camerons.

Lieut. F. A. Garlick, Flying Corps.

Second-Lieut. A. B. Marshall, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieut. J. M. Sinclair, Scottish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. G. F. Romer, Middlesex.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Captain F. J. Hawkes, Dorsets.

NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut. N. H. Anderton, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieut. O. Lerwill, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Capt. E. J. Blair, Medicals.

Capt. H. F. Scott, Medicals.

Capt. T. Davie Junior, Scottish Rifles.

Capt. G. C. Rutherford, Seaforths.

Lieut. F. T. Hawkins, Dorsets.

Lieut. W. S. MacCunn, Scottish Borderers.

Lieut. N. D. Mcrris, South Lancashires.

Lieut. W. J. Stevenson, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut. W. E. Willis, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. R. Affleck, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut P. Bickerton, Machine Gun Corps.

Second-Lieut. L. Bisset, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Liuet. C. J. Creery, Flying Corps.

Second-Lieut. G. N. Dalziel, Londons.

Second-Lieut. J. O. Dodd, Munster Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. W. J. Hatcher, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. D. O. Jones, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. J. Leask, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. G. H. Mercer, Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. R. S. Oakley, York and Lancasters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The following names of British officers appear in the 88th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. A. Wheatei, East Lancashires.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain R. Knox, (previously reported wounded and missing), H.L.I.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Br.-General G. B. H. Rice, I. A.

LABOUR AND PEACE.

L. L. P. REPORT OF FAILURE.

"The war drags on, but opinion in favour of securing peace by negotiation is slowly gaining ground." This statement appears in the forefront of the report which was submitted to the Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party at Newcastle in mail week by the National Administrative Council of the party.

What the party and its leaders have done to hasten the coming of "peace by negotiation" is told in the body of the report. From first to last it is a tale of barren effort. "The German Social Democratic Party opened a debate in the Reichstag on the same subject," says the report, after referring to the attempts of the party to propagate ideas of peace in Great Britain by manifestoes, demonstrations, and questions in the House of Commons; and it adds:—"Our comrades there got as little satisfaction as we in this country." The utmost that is claimed for the home propaganda is that "we understand that the discussion (initiated by Mr. Snowden in Parliament last February) has been of value in helping to focus opinion in other countries on the desirability of securing peace by negotiation as the alternative to a war of attrition."

On the international side of their efforts the National Administrative Council are frankly disappointed, and they comment on "the extraordinary fact" that since the outbreak of war the International Socialist Bureau has not been called together.

The report says the agitation for the repeal of the Military Service Act must continue, and records a fall in the membership of the party owing to enlistments, and a deficit on the year's working of over £370. A sum of £200, it states, has been lent to the International Bureau "to help it to tide over the war period."

BARON'S DAUGHTER A MOHAM MEDAN.

Among the most recent English converts to the Islamic faith at Woking is the Hon. Mrs. Gifford, daughter of the sixth Baron Vernon, of Sudbury Hall, Derby, together with her two soldier sons, one of whom, Lieut. Bury Gifford, made his declaration personally in the midst of a congregation of Moslems.

S S. Chosen Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Chosen Maru (Homeward bound) left Singapore on the 12th instant.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore outward bound passed the Canal on the 12th instant and is due to arrive at Bombay at daylight on the 23rd instant.

Lieutenant E. T. Trafford, first Garrison Battalion, Norfolks, died on the 10th instant at Karachi.

NONE BUT PARSIS NEED APPLY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There appears to-day in one of the English dailies of Bombay an advertisement inviting applications for Apprenticeship in the Weaving Department of the Empress Mills. The applicants must be *Parsis*. In bringing this matter to the notice of the public I have no other motive but to point out the gross injustice done to young men of other communities. Whenever a preferential appointment is made by the Government or some distinction is made between communities in filling up vacancies in the public services, our Indian press and the public have strongly protested against such unjust appointments. That there should be no such vigilance kept on public joint-stock companies is a matter of deep regret especially when the public companies are managed by men in whom, people, while giving them financial support in their industrial undertakings, have placed their implicit faith. The Advertisement appearing in to-day's paper is an instance of the policy followed, not only in this company but also in several other public joint-stock companies, which are run solely for the benefit of the communities to which the Managing Agents happen to belong. It must be clearly understood that as these joint-stock companies, are financed by investers of all communities, Hindu, Mohamadan, Christian and the heaven-born Parsis, it stands to reason and justice that every community has a right to demand that no one community should have preference over another in the services of such companies. The shareholders of such joint-stock public companies when they are called upon to elect Directors choose men of different communities on the Board of Directors, hoping that these men will look impartially to the interests of different communities. But the trust imposed in them is not being fulfilled. Evidently it seems that Directorship of joint-stock companies has of late been made into a sort of profession which yields without any trouble, the proverbial golden eggs. These Directors consequently are led by the ears by the Managing Agents of these companies and they dare not protest against such gross acts of injustice and irregularities of the Managing Agents lest they be ousted out from the Boards.

Managing Agents of joint-stock companies are generally labouring under the impression that the companies under their management are proprietary and private concerns in which they have an unlimited scope for conferring favours on whom they like and that the public have no right to protest against such acts. They would have been justified in their beliefs if these companies had been private joint-stock companies in which the capital is subscribed mainly by a few who belong to a particular community. But this sort of preference cannot be tolerated in joint stock concerns floated by the public, for the benefit of the public and not for the benefit of particular communities. It is a matter of deep regret that the Empress Mills whose managing agents are Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., should have invited applications only from Parsis although every community is a subscriber to its capital. This is not the only company managed by the Tatas in which such communal favouritism is exercised without a blush. When they floated their new Tata Mills, it is well known, that the capital was mainly obtained through the exertions of the Hindu directors. But soon after its registration advertisements appeared in the press inviting applications for apprenticeships from the Parsis only thus denying to the youths of other communities a rare opportunity of being trained up in a mill fitted up with upto date machinary. May we know what the non-Parsi Directors on the board of this mill have done in this matter? Perhaps they thought that there were a number of Parsi youths about without occupation and that, out of kind and loving consideration for them, the public had found a way of helping them by founding this mill. This communal preference policy is most religiously adhered to by the Tatas and it is one of the strangest ironies of the industrial life of India that the man who founded the Tata Institute at Bangalore for all Indians, without distinction of caste or creed, should have his firm follow with a vengeance a diametrically opposite policy of communal preference, in actual practice. Not long ago one of the partners of the same firm, while presiding at the meeting of the Central Bank strongly objected to its being called a Parsi Bank. But how could the public accept his protestations when they know that in his own company a policy of rigorous exclusion, as far as practicable, of non-Parsis is followed systematically. The public must know how to differentiate between the preachings and the practices of these leaders, and our youths must always feel it a matter of great misfortune that they were not born in a Parsi family.—Yours, etc.

KAPILRAM VAKIL.

Bombay Technical Laboratory,
May 13th, 1916.

THE RELICS OF THE BUDDHA

CALCUTTA MOHABODHI SOCIETY'S PROPOSAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

No Buddhist temple exists in Calcutta and a proposal is on foot to build a *Vihara* on a piece of ground which has been purchased for the purpose, adjoining the Theosophical Society in College Square. An application has been made through the Government of Bengal that the saered relics of Lord Buddha found at Taxilla may be entrusted to the Mohabodhi Society to be placed in a shrine in the *Vihara*. Funds are being invited for building the *Vihara*.

NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR BOMBAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES CONFER WITH MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

A committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday noon, in connection with the offer of Rs. 5 lackhs for a Maternity Hospital for Bombay. It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Corporation held on the 8th instant a letter from her Excellency Lady Willingdon was read, in which it was intimated that a certain gentleman had offered Rs. 5 lakhs for a Maternity Hospital in Bombay, and in which her Excellency invited a committee of the Corporation to a conference with herself and H. E. Lord Willingdon to discuss the scheme as it was said the maintenance charges would have to be borne by the Municipality. The conference accordingly took place on Saturday, when besides their Excellencies the following were present: Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta (President of the Municipal Corporation), Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Major Glen Liston, Sir T. B. Nariman and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji (members of the committee appointed by the Corporation), Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, the Hon. the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, one of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mahomed Sabu Sidick, who have made the offer of Rs. 5 lakhs from the estate of the deceased.

The proceedings of the Conference were private.

AN APPEAL TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read so much correspondence of late re overcrowding in railway trains, that it is easy to conclude that in the nick of time, the humble but substantial work that is being gradually and steadily done by the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, will prove the necessity of its own existence. The Association has kept itself highly concerned with the progress of the case between Mr. G. D. Vaidya and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. as it was going on in the Court. It has continued watching the line of arguments adopted by sympathising correspondents in the daily English Press. And it is trying to think over fair and constitutional ways and means to meet and remedy the grievances as they might occur in future.

In fine, it can be pointed out, in passing, that the suggestion of Mr. V. H. M. in your issue of the 12th instant has been anticipated; since the Gujarati and English reprints of the case aforenoted will be ready in a short time, for distribution free of charge among the people.. The organization is already taking proper care to protect passengers by relieving their grievances, as travelling passengers as well as in the capacity of carrying on Traffic from place to place. The Association is in its infancy, and it bids fair to take cognizance of all important questions, and try to relieve grievances by just and legal means. It is likely to be highly representative in constitution; and members, both ordinary and working on the committee of general management, have been willingly enrolled from rich, respectable and influential classes. Different centres of work are likely to be established for giving useful help and managing their own and neighbouring places, in future, whenever cases of grievances, in one form or another happen to arise.

Funds are forthcoming, no doubt; but funds are proverbially "*shy*"; and accordingly, this is an earnest appeal to the people at large, in any capacity whatever, to contribute their best mite to the swelling of the existing funds, by paying Rs. 5 as annual fees: Rs. 25 as Life Member dues; and Rs. 100 and upwards for Patronship. The Association is already in existence, but is in need of pecuniary co-operation; which, it is earnestly hoped, will be made by setting example of prompt contribution to the funds of 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mofussil subscriptions can be addressed to Mr. L. R. Tairsey, in the same office.—Yours, etc.

S. S. MEHTA,
JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY,
(Provl.) Hony. Secretaries

RAILWAY PORTERS' "ZOOLUM"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding your note on the "Zoolum by Railway Porters" in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" may I suggest to your correspondent a simple way out of the difficulty under the circumstances mentioned by him? Promise the porter anything he asks for and after your work is done refuse to pay more than what is legal. This is only a tit-for-tat method. But a better method if possible, is to become one's own porter and pay the Railway porter nothing for putting your luggage out of the train on to the platform and then proceeding to dictate fleecing terms.—Yours etc.,

P. B. P.

Bombay, 13th May, 1916.

BOMBAY AND AFRICA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A meeting of the creditors of the Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company had been called for 4 p.m. yesterday, but neither the creditors nor any agents from any one of them were present to oppose the appointment, as liquidator, of Mr. Goolam Hussain Bandali Somjee, made by the Company.

ANOTHER COTTON BLAZE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 78,000.

At 2-10 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out in the cotton godowns of Messrs. Tata and Sons. It was discovered by two lascars of the Bombay Salvage Corps. Information being given to the Fire Brigade station, the Colaba fire engine promptly repaired to the scene and with the help of fire engines from Byculla, Gowalia Tank, Haines Road, and other stations, extinguished the fire at about 3 o'clock. About 500 bales of Broach cotton were damaged by fire and water, and the loss caused is estimated at about Rs. 78,000. Mr. Nagel, of the Colaba Fire Station, took prompt action and had it not been for that the fire would have taken a more serious turn. Mr. Lainton, the head foreman, supervised the operations. The Bombay Salvage Corps also turned up under Mr. W. J. Scully, its superintendent, and helped in saving about 600 bales. The cause of the fire is not known. But the goods were insured with La Union of Paris.

ROUMANIA'S POSITION.

THE DEAL WITH BERLIN.

Following the commercial agreement between Germany and Roumania on April 7, arranged to facilitate the exchange of goods between the two countries, an eminent Roumanian personage declared to the "Petit Parisien" that Roumania remained faithful to her friendship for the Entente Powers.

The political tendency is altered in nothing by the negotiations which have taken place. Events will prove that the *modus vivendi* with Germany does not change our national aspirations, he said.

At present we are neutral, and without causing distrust from any of the groups of belligerents we can buy and sell with the two parties to the struggle as Denmark and Holland are doing, and as Italy did until the commencement of 1915.

At the end of 1914 Roumania, who had already proclaimed neutrality and manifested sentiments favourable to the Entente Powers, prohibited the exportation of cereals to the detriment of the Central Empires because the harvest was bad. But the last harvest was excellent, and the producers demand the right of parting with the surplus. The Government of M Bratiano could not resist because agriculture is the chief source of the wealth of the country.

On the other hand, we had need of the products of factories of which we should deprive ourselves by closing the channels and economic tension with Germany. Boots now cost 100 francs, and a yard of stuff 30 francs. The peasants can no longer afford to buy clothing. Germany could satisfy our needs in a certain degree. The exchange of agricultural goods with Germany will cause 150 millions worth of factory goods to be forwarded. We are also expecting sixty-eight locomotives and steel. The arrangement is only commercial, and opinion will be indignant if M. Marghloman comes to power, as German journals declare he will.

POONA AND KIRKEE TRAIN SERVICE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time that local train service between Poona and Kirkee is carried on with more vigour and business-like spirit than at present. Since the 15th March, 1916, the 39 Down local, which formerly used to leave Kirkee for Poona at 5-30 p.m., has been timed to run at 7 p.m. It has never been to time; it generally starts from Kirkee at 8-30 and sometimes even so late as 9-15 p.m. and arrives at Poona only to leave its passengers on the line near the Cabin and to find their way home as best as they could in the darkness. Neither is there any arrangement in the train; the carriages are not lighted, and are in a rickety old condition, the seats keep jolting to and fro while the train is in motion, and to sit on them in the darkness presents the appearance of a ghost-like phantom train. The present timing of the train has been made at the request of the Ammunition Factory at the expense of the Arsenal, and has been so far abused by them (by not availing themselves of the concession after having requested for the same), that it is a wonder the Assistant Traffic Inspector, who often travels by this local, cannot realise what a big blunder he has made having recommended to the G. T. M. that the then timing viz., 5-30 p.m. may be altered to normal 7 p.m. but actual 8-30 and 9-15 p.m. to suit the Ammunition Factory and the Arsenal, whose employees generally leave their work at 4, 5, and 6 p.m., respectively. That this arrangement has not suited the Factory is apparent enough as they do not avail themselves of the lift. It neither suits the Arsenal. The Arsenal employees generally leaving their work at 4 and 5 p.m. have to wait for so long a time at the Station. They form 99 per cent. of the passengers, and if their grievance is not to be looked to, then they have only to apply to the press.. Their representation on the subject to the G. T. M. has not been wanting in, but no notice has apparently been taken of by the authorities.

We now ask the gallant Assistant Traffic Inspector whether he is not prepared to admit his mistake and try his best, by again approaching the G. T. M., Bombay, to get the original timing viz., 5-30 p.m.—Yours, etc.

I. O. D.

Poona, May 12th 1916.

The members of the Gokhale Society have passed a resolution of approbation towards the admirable spirit shown by Mr. T. D. Vaidya in bringing to book two servants of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, who wilfully disregarded their duties and assaulted him at a time when he was doing an act of public service at great personal inconvenience and self-sacrifice.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

PARSI LADY KILLED.

Yesterday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Corner, held an inquest over the body of Bai Aimai, wife of Mr. Merwanji Framji Gandhi, who was run over by a motor car while crossing Balaram Street, Grant Road. Evidence showed that the deceased, who was 37 years of age, went on Saturday at 4-30 p.m. to a doctor to get some medicine for her child. At 6 p.m., her servant returned to her house with the child and reported that her mistress had been run over by a motor car. The deceased was in good health and could hear and see well and was active.

Further inquest was adjourned to the 19th instant.

FEES IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Several gentlemen are giving expression to their experiences of the experiments started by the Government of Lord Sydenham in the year 1911 in the Education Department of this Presidency and I beg to supplement the one left out by them i.e. The Enhancement of fees in the English Schools since the year 1911.

Rao Bahadur G. V Joshi had strongly spoken against these enhancements in the Council Meeting held on the 15th March 1911 and to refresh the public memory I beg to give below some extracts of his great speech:—

"..... In the Central Provinces and Berar the fee per boy is Rs. 7, 9; East Bengal and Assam Rs. 10.1; in the Punjab Rs. 12.0; in Bengal Rs. 12.3; in the United Provinces Rs. 15.2; in Madras Rs. 15.6; in Bombay the average is Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 in the Government High Schools. This is how our rates compare with those in other Provinces in British India. There are other indications to show that our existing fees are not so low as they are considered to be. Taking the Income Tax Returns we find that out of a population of 18 Millions in this Presidency only one lakh have an income of Rs. 500 and over a year. The rest of the population has an income of less than Rs. 500 a year or about Rs. 40 a month. Now for a person with an income of Rs. 40 a month or under—and such persons are a vast majority—to pay Rs. 4 or 5 as School fees for his children in High Schools month after month, is it, I ask, small sacrifice? The sacrifice is great and the struggle is hard."

"It is urged that the fee income raised in Government High Schools does not bear a fair share to the total expenditure on them. Let us test this argument too from a statistical point of view. Taking the Government High Schools together, we find that the fee income is no less than 54 per cent. of the total expenditure. In the case of 14 of these High Schools the fee income is full 63 per cent. In other provinces the proportion is much less. In England the average fee receipt did not come to more than 13 per cent. of the total expenditure in reference to Colleges and elsewhere the proportion was a small one."

In spite of the eloquence of the late lamented Rao Bahadur Joshi the Resolution was carried by 19 against 15 and the fees enhanced and I quote below the figures from Government Report of 1914-15 of the Fee Income and the Government expenditure as under:—

	Govt. Ex:	Fee Income		
Elphinstone High School Bombay	11,797	29,033	250	p. c. about
High School at Sholapur ...	9,653	12,645	125	,, ,,
High School at Jalgaon.	10,807	12,427	110	,, ,,
High School at Ahmedabad.	9,628	11,272	125	,, ,,

and there are ten more Government High Schools where Fee Income exceeds considerably the Expenditure from Provincial Revenue and yet it was urged on behalf of the Education Department that it is unable to sacrifice Rs. 1,400 by way of granting 13 per cent. freeships in Government High Schools when discussing the Resolution of the Hon. Mr. Rufiddin Ahmed.

According to Grant-in-Aid Code private schools are compelled to charge fees two thirds of the Government fees and freeships to be not more than 15 per cent. Why this restriction when Government High Schools are full as Mr. Sharp says? The fee ratio should be half and freeships to be 25 per cent; and the private schools to be at liberty to make up the loss by way of donation, subscription &c.—Yours, etc.

C. J. KHER.

Bombay, May 13th, 1916.

TRAVELLERS TO EGYPT AND CEYLON

A Press Note says:—It is hereby notified for general information that persons desiring to enter Egypt, whether neutral, allied or British subjects, irrespective of sex, must be in possession of passports. Intending travellers to Egypt should therefore apply to the nearest officer who is empowered to grant passports. As passports will be granted to no one whose application has not been approved by the High Commissioner, Egypt, applications should be made by British subjects in time to reach Egypt for approval at least fourteen days previous to the proposed date of embarkation. Allied and neutral subjects cannot land in Egypt without a *visa* by a British Officer which, in the case of passengers from Bombay, will be given by the Political Department of the Government of Bombay. Allied and neutral subjects should, therefore, secure, their passports from their Consuls or other officers empowered to grant them, and then apply for a British *visa* in time to allow a clear reference of fourteen days to Egypt in each individual case. Urgent applications can be made by telegraph, the cost being recovered from the applicants. In all cases applications must be either from *bona fide* residents or from those who can prove that their journey is one of urgent necessity.

All travellers are reminded that passengers proceeding from Bombay to Ceylon by sea must be in possession of passports. As passports for Ceylon cannot be granted without the special sanction in each case of the Government of India, applications should be made at least a week before the date of sailing.

It is notified for general information that the Government Book Depot has now been removed to No. 63, Civil Lines, Poona. All communications intended for the Book Depot should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing (Government Book Depot), Poona, instead of to the Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

RECRUITING MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 14.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Anglo-Indian community of Nagpur was held at the Volunteer Rifle Institute, Col. Stanyon, Commandant of the Corps, presiding. There were present among others Sir Henry Drake-Brockman, Messrs. Batten, Prideaux, and Clarke, Col. Haig, Bishop Coppel and Captain Green.

The Chairman, after referring to the object of the meeting, spoke with pride and satisfaction about the work of the Maxim Gun Section of the N. V. R., under Captain Macnee now serving in East Africa. He also read to the meeting interesting extracts from letters received from the officer and men of the Corps.

Mr. Cameron, Recruiting Agent, Central Provinces and Hyderabad, then explained the object and scope of the scheme for the Anglo-Indian Regiment. He said recruiting agents were experiencing great difficulty in getting leave for the men. There was remarkable willingness to serve manifested everywhere.

Thirty-three volunteers came forward to enlist. Col. Stanyon expressed great satisfaction at the result and said it was much more than he had expected.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DADAR LEVEL CROSSING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow me, in the interest of the public, to draw the attention of the authorities responsible to the most neglected condition in which the pedestrian traffic at the G. I. P. Railway level crossing gate near Dadar Station is allowed to remain.

There can be no doubt that the Level Crossing Road extending from the eastern side of the G. I. P. Railway Dadar Station to the western side of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Dadar Station is one of the busiest and most crowded thoroughfares in this city.

Ever since the multiplication of the lines on the G. I. P. side of the level crossing the sufferings of the pedestrians over this road have been considerably aggravated as there exists no arrangement for diverting the pedestrian traffic whenever the wicket gates are closed. As every one is aware the wicket gates are closed against pedestrians at very frequent intervals during the day on account of the Railway lines being very busy, and consequently the pedestrian traffic on the road at such intervals is altogether suspended.

The road on the eastern side is particularly very narrow and there is no footpath on either side. Besides a lot of vegetable sellers on one side, cobblers and moving potato stallers on the other side are allowed to ply their trade thus encroaching upon some of the portion of the already narrow road which would have been available for the foot-passengers to wait on. This nuisance certainly adds very much to the risk of life the pedestrians run on this particular site.

Sometimes this pedestrian blockade extends over a period of 15 minutes, or so, if there happens to be a couple of goods trains passing, and a Mail train signalled ahead. The inconvenience and annoyance that people have to undergo at this stage is very acute especially when they are to catch a train on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

To avoid this needless blockade of pedestrian traffic may I commend the suggestion, through the medium of your paper, to the authorities of providing a temporary over-foot-bridge, or better still, a temporary connection with the existing pucka over-foot-bridge of the G. I. P. Railway, as the latter arrangement may possibly be less expensive.

At the western end of the same road where the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines run an over-bridge, for the use of the pedestrians, is already provided, and a similar one is what the-man-in-the-street considers necessary at the eastern end as well.

I think these inconveniences only require to be brought to the notice of the authorities to be remedied with promptness.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. J.

May 14.

"THE PEASANT'S DOMESTIC BUDGET."

In refence to the Note appearing in our issue of 6th instant, headed "The Peasant's Domestic Budget," the Secretary of the Sydenham College Students' Union writes that a "group" has been formed by some of the members of the Union, to inquire, during this vacation, into the agricultural conditions of this Presidency on the same lines as suggested. It is intended that, after all the information has been received and a full report placed before the Union, it should be sent to the Bombay Economic Bureau. This group owes its existence to the untiring efforts of its President, Professor N. M. Mazumdar, and the encouragement which it has received from Principal Anstey.

CLYDE SEDITION SENTENCES.

On the charge of publishing a seditious article in the "Worker," William Gallacher, chairman of the Clyde Workers' Committee, the self-appointed body which repudiated the trade unions, and John W. Muir, the editor of the paper, were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Edinburgh High Court on April 17. Walter Bell, manager of the Socialist Labour Press, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Lord Stratclyde, the judge, said that but for their apology and the undertaking given by the men he would have sent them to penal servitude.

THE COMING OF THE CHIEF.

Mihi si,
Linguae centum sint, oraque centum,
ferrea vox.
Virgil. Aeneidos. Lib. VI.

He's coming—that is all they say—
He's coming—Ah!—but on what day?
Some answer esoterical.
Some know, but do not like to tell.
But all can see that things are humming—
But yet we only know—he's coming.
And now a hundred things, and more,
One sees one never saw before.
Now things long dormant break their sleep.
And rub their eyes—all of a heap.
Now lamps municipal get wicks,
Now roads, on both sides, bamboo sticks.
Steam rollers crunch the new-laid gitti;
And men run through and through the city—
What? Whither? Do they never rest?
Do men in these days get possessed?
But where? But why? O tell me pray,
Alas—themselves they cannot say!
Some with a rag and turpeatine
Rub all things up, and make them shine.
Some with long sharp devouring shears
Make hedge-rows fly about their ears,
And lop and clip to even tenour.
Hibiscus and aspiring henna.
Some, running at a pitch and toss,
Paint everything they come across,
Some run about with chunam pots,
Whitewashing at the rate of knots.
Now bridges where the people sat,
For peaceful chillam, or a chat,
Full half a mile off may be seen,
Whitish upon a brown, or green.
Milestones whereon the artisan,
Did sharpen tools—the cunning man,
Once more their pristine colour get,
And characters as black as jet.
No gate-post, far as eye can see,
But feels the coming mystery—
At night fall mossy, black, or gritty,
Next morning sees them white and pretty.
Now compounds in the Civil Station,
All undergo an innovation:
From litter now no cow-calf lows:
From stables—gave the buffaloes:
A gravelly path, a lawn you see,
Crept as if by machinery
Now boards and placards are about
All get themselves another coat;
And new ones—wondrous to behold—
Start up in green, and red, and gold—
You go to sleep—and waking, cry—
"Why?—What"?—or,—"Where the devil am I"—
And then the thought comes back abumming,
O—yes—of course—he's coming—coming.
Street lamps that never once of late
Smelt oil—now meekly scintillate.
Lamp-lighters fly about with ladders,
As lighters from cobras, or from adders.
Chaprassis now, by pice, or stealth,
All get themselves another belt,
Some go about with hang-dog looks,
As if they're gone clean off the hooks,
Or ask—"But—truly—can you say,
Will Huzoor's motor come this way?
If he by chance, or fate, does not,
Then all our labour's gone to pot—"
And scratch their heads and desp'rate grown,
They pull the arch triumphal down—
Ah nothing goes—but something grieves—
They go, the poles and plantain leaves.
The drains, so long unused to flow,
The quickening power of *broomsticks* know,
In gentle ripples gurgling pass—
One moment black, then clear as glass.
Now eves are balmy—and the nights
Are bright as day with Kitson lights—
No fairy tales, no planets strike—
And pleasant now to stroll, or bike,
And pass away an hour, or two—
On every side there's something new.
Policemen over all the station
Start up now like an exhalation,
At all the cross-roads, splendidly
Standing beneath the nimba tree,
And every squash hat, or a hoss,
Salute as if they saw their boss.
The baker wakes up from his sleep,
The butcher swops his goats for sheep:
Now bread is made from dough—I trow—
Now mutton comes not from the cow.
Now you can walk upon the street,
And come back only with your feet,
Or bike upon the roads, I ween,
In scorn of lamp acetylene.—
You bless your stars—and almost say—
"O may it never come—that day—
O may he always—always—be
Coming—but ne'er come really—
Always be—only—only—just
Coming—but let them know it fust."
Let others shine upon that day
In purple green, etcetera—
That is for men of high degree,
And not for likes of you and me:
For us 'he's coming' is enough—
We ask no more 'tis quantum suff.—
Or—or—be coming every day—
Or come—and never go away.

GRYLLUS DOMESTICUS.

DINING-OUT GIRLS.

The war-time business girl is to be seen any night dining out alone or with a friend in the moderate-priced restaurants in London. Formerly she would never have had her evening meal in town unless in the company of a man friend. But now with money and without men she is more and more beginning to dine out. Most often they are in couples, though not infrequently one sees merry groups of three or four. After a modest dinner cigarettes follow, and then there is talk of typing, "governors," theatres, and dress. Very often girls look in for only a cup of coffee, with, again, the customary cigarette. With flashing mirrors and gleaming lights, music at intervals, and the constantly changing company there is a mingling of cheapness, comfort, and mild diversion which is evidently very attractive. It is the beginning of the evolution of the business girl as a woman of the world.

Horlick's Malted Milk

WHY YOU WILL LIKE IT.

—The delicious, clean, crisp, "nutty" flavour of Horlick's is one reason for its immense popularity, but apart from its palatableness it is a real "stay" and will be greatly appreciated by those desiring a strengthening and invigorating food in beverage form, that can be instantly prepared.

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NERVINE TONIC PILLS

Are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc. etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Will bring energy in every dose.

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½ lb. tins. Re. 1-7 each.
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CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

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Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

INFAMY OF WITTENBERG PRISON CAMP.

STORY OF TORTURE.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A terrible exposure of German officials who inhumanly deserted 15,000 of their prisoners at the typhus-stricken camp at Wittenberg, where hundreds of men died from want of adequate care whilst the guard stood outside the wire entanglements with loaded rifles, is made by the British Government Committee on enemy treatment of British prisoners. The report is signed by the chairman, Mr. Justice Younger.

There were between 250 and 300 English cases, and 60 deaths occurred. The number of deaths amongst the French and Russians was much higher. Three British doctors died in attending the stricken men.

The Committee state that they are "forced to the conclusion that the terrible sufferings and privations of the afflicted prisoners are directly chargeable to the deliberate cruelty and neglect of the German officials."

Special steps are being taken to make this report known in neutral countries.

WHERE LUTHER LIES.

"Wittenberg, where lie the bones of Luther and Melancthen, was already a place of note in the annals of the Christian faith," says the "Daily Telegraph." "Today it has risen to a new eminence., In that austere literature of sifted evidence in regard to German war-morality which is growing up throughout Europe, there is no name or more sinister association. For many a long year to come the infamy of Wittenberg prison-camp will be among the blackest blots on the German escutcheon, plastered though it is with disgrace."

INCREDIBLE DEVILRIES.

"The Wittenberg Prisoners' Camp for all time will hold a mournful primacy among the habitations of Prussian cruelty," says the "Star." "The Report of Mr. Justice Younger's Committee will produce in the civilised world something that Germany will find harder to bear than hate. It will produce an amazement of pity for a race fallen so low that it glories in misdeeds that cut it off from the fellowship of mankind. To such a race victory could bring no moral balm, triumph could carry no moral disinfectant. The incredible devilries of Wittenberg prove that even into the sacred region of the healing art the mortal malady of Prussia has crept like a new pestilence. There is here a disease of the spirit which is infinitely darker than typhus.

CONSCIENCE WAKES FOR EVER.

"We are not in doubt as to the nemesis which will overtake these offences against the human spirit," adds the "Star." "It is not safe for even the mighty German race to drink this poisoned cup of cruelty. It would not be safe if its foes were as weak as they are strong, as feeble as they are firm. No man and no nation can stoop to deeds that defile the soul without paying a terrible price. All the cruelties of Prussia hurt Prussia far more than they hurt her enemies. This may seem to be a mystical doctrine, but it is profoundly true. The dead sleep, but the conscience wakes for ever. For generations Germany will carry in her soul the moral leprosy of her crimes against her own moral vision."

"What is the story of Wittenberg? It is a story of torture and a story of murder, a story of starvation, blows, insults, calculated neglect, and deliberate exposure to the attack of loathsome and dangerous sickness," says the "Daily Telegraph." "There, on the outskirts of a great German town, a famous centre of education as well as of industry, the things were done of which we were all reading with a feeling of stupefaction that such conduct was possible in men,—officers, guards, medical authorities,—who have lived lives not greatly different from our own, and who claim a share, to say nothing of a predominant part, in the civilisation of Europe.

"Search as we may throughout that ghastly story for circumstances of palliation or excuse, we look in vain. All that is described happened within the first year of the war, when serious difficulties of supply had not begun to declare themselves.

"These 15,900 or more men were given bad and insufficient food, not because decent food was scarce, but because to maintain them in vitality and power to resist disease was not desired. They were packed together in a space of less than eleven acres not because there was no more room for them in the German Empire, but of set purpose. They were without enough clothing, bedding, or fire through the winter of 1914 because they were prisoners of Germany, and for no other reason.

"The British and French prisoners were compelled by regulation to share their mattresses with Russian prisoners who were well known to be possible carriers of typhus, and when any fell sick it was forbidden to isolate them from the rest. That was not lack of organisation; it was organisation with an end in view.

DOCTORS DESERT THE CAMP.

"When, on the outbreak of the epidemic the entire German staff, medical as well as military, deserted the camp, and left these thousands of miserable men in the hands of a few doctors wrongfully kept as prisoners of war, it was not because every German doctor is afraid of disease. When the adequate supply of medical requirements was refused it was not because Germans are ignorant in these matters. The people of the town were allowed to jeer at the daily procession of coffins not because German guards have no idea how to deal with mobs. We have taken only a few of the points in this appalling indictment, but they are enough. Nearly one-tenth of the 700 British prisoners died, in the circumstances of filth and misery described in the report; of the French and Russians a far greater number. They were murdered men. There can be no other verdict," adds the "Daily Telegraph."

The man mainly responsible for this neglect—the Oberstabsarzt, Dr. Aschenbach—has been awarded the Iron Cross, the committee understand, 'for his services in combating the epidemic.' He entered the camp once while the disease existed, in a complete suit of protective clothing, with 'a mask and rubber gloves.'

"It is pleasant to turn from this callous coward to the English doctors and the orderlies who volunteered to work under them," says the "Times." "Never even by doctors—was terrible work more nobly done. Three of the officers and many of the men laid down their lives doing it. We hope with the committee that the devoted service of the survivors will not be forgotten."

"The nobility of the warrior has no place in the lazar-house of a soul like that of Dr. Aschenbach," says the "Star." "A doctor of medicine even in Germany belongs to a sodality of service and compassion. How can the German colleagues of Dr. Aschenbach hold up their heads and look each other in the face so long as he is not brought to trial and made to answer for his crimes, not merely against humanity but against what is left of German honour German chivalry?

"There is a precedent for the punishment of crimes like those deliberately committed by Dr. Aschenbach. The American Civil War ended on May 26, 1865. On November 10, 1865, Captain Wirz, Commandant of the Confederate Prison at Andersonville, after a long trial, was executed for cruelty to Federal prisoners. Let us remember that precedent," says the "Star."

"Wittenberg, whence comes the story of these horrors, once had an honourable name in history, for it could claim to be the home of the Reformation," says the "Daily Telegraph" "Luther and Melanchon lived there, and to the doors of the Schlosskirche the former affixed his famous theois on October 31, 1517—the opening episode of the great religious upheaval. The tombs of both are in the Schlosskirche, while the first floor of Luther's house is now a Luther museum. The famous University of Wittenberg, where Luther taught, was founded in 1502, and was incorporated with the University of Halle in 1817."

The "Westminster Gazette" says that the horrors of the tale are such as we cannot dwell upon. They seem to remove the German people outside the pale of humanity.

The "Evening Standard" says these horrors seem a blend of all one has heard of Prussian oppression. Asiatic ingenuity in torture, and old-time Chinese callousness.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says it would be the grossest treachery alike to justice and mercy if the exemplary punishment of those who bear such guilt were not kept foremost among the ends that we seek in war.

"There is another cowardly scoundrel whose name must be put on the list of German criminal to whom justice is due: the name of the Commandant, General von Dassel," says the "Morning Post." "He and the Oberstabszart, and their like, of which there is no lack in the Fatherland, have made Germany the outcast of civilisation."

BANGALORE Y. M. C. A.

YUVARAJA'S SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 13.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore has made liberal contribution towards the work of Young Men's Christian Association. This Association is doing, in addition to their work in connection with comforts of soldiers, good social work here and recently it has opened a new branch in the Cantonment, where a building has been purchased At the new place, it is understood, a series of special lectures will be delivered shortly by well-known scholars, such as Dr. Hope Moulton, Messrs. T. R. Glover, C. F. Angus, G. H. Leonard and by K. T. Paul and K. J. Saunders of the Association.

RED CROSS WORK IN BUAMA

FORMAL ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 13

At a well attended public meeting held at the Jubilee Hall this evening under the presidency of Mr. G. R. Guinness a report was read by the Secretary on Red Cross work in the province since its inception in September, 1914. It was unanimously decided to establish formally a Burma branch in Rangoon of the Indian Red Cross Society, linking it up with Simla as headquarters. The Lieutenant-Governor was asked to be the President of the branch and Bishop Fyffe and Dr. Cardot vice-presidents. A strong committee was also elected, chiefly composed of ladies. Donations up to December 31st last, amounted to a little over Rs. 39,000. 39,494 articles have been sent forward, besides 1,59,000 smokes despatched to the wounded in the war.

A special general meeting of the Sind Branch of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association was to have been held at Hyderabad (Sind) on Sunday. The authorities issued general permission to the members to attend. The question for consideration was to be how to overcome the difficulties created by many of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons accepting military duties at the Front.

VERDUN VISITED.

"THE PHOENIX CANNOT DIE."

STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT

This graphic description of a recent visit to the town of Verdun is by Dr. Froisland, Paris correspondent of the "Aftenpost," of Christiania.

We are standing in a fortress on the summit of one of the hills surrounding Verdun, and looking down into the burning city. Below us lies the Valley of the Meuse, filled with a glorious sunshine, and for the first time this year one feels the soft warmth of springtime in the air—one sees traces of the early springtime verdure here and there on the vast plain that slopes to the banks of the swollen Meuse, whose green waters resemble an emerald necklace thrown at random into the valey. Great clouds of smoke about two kilometres in width cut the necklace in two where Verdun burns upon both sides of the river. There is a gentle breeze in the valley which wafts the smoke northward, giving the effect of a gigantic leaning tower at one moment, an enormous cork waved aloft the next.

At our side, sheltering behind the stone walls of the fortress, the officer is telling us that for the past two or three weeks three or four hundred bombs a day have fallen into the city, but that only two or three days ago did the incendiary bombs begin to fall. It is probable that the enemy, finding he could never take the city, decided to destroy it if possible. General X——, who accompanied us, took us through the city and its environs. We visited a station for the shelling of aircraft. Five minutes before our arrival a Fokker had been driven back into the enemy lines by the fire from this station. "It was the fourth which had tried to fly over our lines this morning," said the officer in command, a mere boy of some twenty years. "How many shells have been fired from this station?" asked the General "Environs de cinq mille, mon General," answered the boy. It was a comparatively new station.

But now some shells had begun to fall upon the town. They came from the north in the direction of Douaumont and the Cote du Poivre. The cannon thundered without ceasing, but one could not distinguish any definite sound; it was a roar as of thousands of logs being hurled from enormous watersheets. It seemed too powerful, this intensity, to be the work of man. It seemed as though a gigantic volcano had opened, and was whirling burning lava out to cover and exterminate all the world. As we followed the General back towards the automobiles by which we had come we were conscious suddenly that the air above us had begun to vibrate. Most of us knew this odd noise. A shell was coming. It burst, and a hail of bombs fell not far away into the city. They were incendiary bombs, and we saw the spurts of fire that followed their course. One of them fell upon the veranda of a trim little cottage standing alone. A great flame arose which licked the veranda off the cottage. Then spread two red-black arms, one on either side, which seemed to lift it into the air in a puff of curling, foamy smoke. This smoke was wafted backwards by the fresh spring wind from the valley, revealing only space where the cottage had stood. A grenade fell into a grove of big oak trees below the walls of the citadel cutting them up neatly and whirling their fresh young buds about our heads.

We spent the next half-hour in an underground shelter waiting for the fury of the bombardment to abate.

COURAGEOUS SOLDIERS.

When we re-entered the town fire was burning in six places, in one street. Is Verdun destroyed? Yes and No. There were many quarters of the city quite untouched. Of course the civilians had gone long before. We saw but one lone civilian during our visit, and he had obtained permission from the general-in-chief to return in search of some precious books he had left there' 'Le civil de Verdun" the soldiers called him, and down the street he now came carrying some of the books. I had made his acquaintance three months ago during my former visit, and I spoke to him now. He was very tranquil, like all the rest about the city. "My house is destroyed," he said, "but what is that if the way of the vandals is barred?"

What is there to say of these soldiers and firemen working in the burning streets of Verdun with the bombs falling about them constantly? Courage, indifference towards death, self-sacrifice—these are words much too ordinary for the soldiers of France. Every one of them should be named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and even that would be nothing beside the immensity of their valour. Somebody said that there were explosives in the cellar of the burning house around which they were working, and five men at once volunteered to search. I saw them kick in the door and disappear inside the little hallway, from which smoke and flame were already spouting.

We walked some hundred metres through a burning street. Flames shot from the windows of several numbers. When we returned to where the men were at work we found that an obus had cut one of the rubber hoses in two. A wall had fallen across the street, and over the burning scaffolding and hot brick we climbed best we could. A jewellery shop and a pharmacy burned on opposite sides of the street. In the latter we saw the upspurting of coloured flame regularly at ten-second intervals from bottles of inflammable liquid as the fire crept along the shelves. The gutter in front, swollen with water from the hose, became dammed with burning books, but these were carried rapidly away. We heard the snapping of telephone wires, and from the empty house beside the pharmacy the insistent ringing of a telephone bell, which stopped with a gurgle a death rattle—as a great green flame surged from the window.

THE DESOLATION OF THE STREETS.

All along this street were the locked doors and barred windows of the departed population. In some cases heavy beams had been nailed over the windows, but they were of no avail against invading flames. "Ferme" was written on the door of a tiny cottage, whose occupants had been known to me, and I wondered where the two old men had gone. Farther on in some garden plots, was a great litter of old shoes and sardine tins, thrown hastily among the budding bushes standing untidily above faint attempts of springtime verdure. Who shall tend the gardens of Verdun this spring? Here was a house cut quite in two, and from its upper storey the remains of a bed stood out strangely into space; a picture in a gilt frame dangled from a broken beam.

The saddest thing was to see the deserted animals—thin, with a terrible bewilderment on their faces. A pack of them dashed wildly by as though madness had seized them. Some had been injured by the falling bricks. We asked the soldiers to shoot them. Many had already been shot, our officer told us. The birds were making a great clatter in some trees by the wall. Six little dead birds were perched upon a broken "live" wire from the fallen telephone post.

General —— took us over the fortress, from which we could see glimpses of the cross-fire between Douaumont and the Cote du Poivre. We descended into the lowest cellar, where we were invited to lunch beneath the shelter of some fifteen metres of rock, and there we spent a most agreeable hour with the officers of Verdun. There was no pessimism among them. The quesof Verdun was quite settled in their minds. They had set it aside with.

"Ils ne passeront jamais, jamais!"

It may be that in the end but little of the old city will be left. But the great column of fire in the valley of the Meuse must die one day. There will be ashes, and those ashes will be French.

The phoenix cannot die!

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(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

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"Baby never given any trouble"

Every Mother should read this letter:

Cape Town, South Africa, *August 21st*, 1914.

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Dear Sirs,—When my baby was five days of age my doctor advised me to give him your Gripe Water and I gave it him every day until nine months old. At eight months he could stand alone; at nine months he could walk alone. He is now 19 months and has never given me any trouble at night, and can talk Dutch and English a little. I have to thank your wonderful Gripe Water for many a good night's rest and more than one of my friends say the same.

I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

Yours faithfully (Mrs.) E. CHERRETT.

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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following Honorary Assistant Surgeons are reappointed on the personal staff of the Viceroy to complete their tenure of five years:—Dr. S. F. Gandhi (Bombay), Rai Bahadur Qananji Lall (United Provinces), Rai Bahadur Baroda Kanto Roy (Bihar and Orissa), and Rai Bahadur Bandit Balkrishen Kaul (Punjab).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Mr. A. R. Jelf temporarily officiates as Resident, Indore. Lt.-Col. H. J. Walton, I.M.S., holds charge of the office of Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties. Mr. R. De Bray is confirmed as Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. B. Barry reverts to the Punjab. Mr. Rainy, Financial Member, Imperial Delhi Committee, reverts to Behar and Orissa.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Morison, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy is pleased to reappoint the following officers on his Excellency's personal staff, to be Honorary Aides-de-Camp:—Honorary Col. F. J. Agabeg, Chota Nagpur Light Horse; Honorary Col. W. T. Grice, C.I.E., V.D., 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles; Honorary Col. J. C. Knowles, C.I.E., V.D., Surma Valley Light Horse; Honorary Col. H. G. Warburton, Lucknow Volunteer Rifles; Honorary Col. A. J. Pugh, V.D., Calcutta Light Horse; Honorary Colonel S. Reed, Bombay Light Horse; Honorary Col. W. D. Henry, C.I.E., V.D., Simla Volunteer Rifles.

To be Honorary Surgeons:—Colonel A. E. Tate, Army Medical Service; Surgeon-General F. H. Treherne, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., (Edin), Army Medical Service; Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Wanhill, R.A.M.C.; Major G. F. Rugg, R.A.M.C.; Captain A. G. L. Macllwaine, R.A.M.C.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. E. Hanby officiates as Engineer-in-Chief and Mr. A. Lines, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, E. B. S. Railway.

MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF BURMA

EFFECT OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 13.

Owing to the outbreak of war there was last year a set-back in the activity in the search for mineral deposits noticeable during the lsat few years. The need of capital handicapped the industry and a heavy drop of prices in consequence of prohibition of export of wolfram to Germany followed and it was necessary to obtain financial assistance outside the province. The close of the financial year showed signs of revival, when orders for purchases of ore from the United Kingdom came in.

The results in the development of petroleum oil-fields in Burma have been excellent, nearly the whole of the crude oil is being converted on the spot into refined products, thereby being turned to full account. There was difficulty felt in securing an adequate supply of labour, but the necessary labour had since been secured from the Straits Settlements.

Inadequate communications checked the development of the wolfram industry. In Mergui and Tavoy steps are being adopted for light railways around Payiyo and Myitha passing to the river mouth, which, with some good roads that are being constructed, will improve the wolfram, tin and rubber industry as well.

ZEPP. GAS.

Hydrogen, with which the Huns fill their Zepps., is a gas whose discovery is due to the Englishman, Cavendish. Paracelsus suspected its existence, but it was Cavendish who provided it with an individuality. He was doubtful whether water was as simple as it looked, and proceeded to test the matter. This he did by passing through the liquid an electric current which destroyed the water and took away its reputation, for with earth, air, and fire it had been classed with the elements. Having destroyed water's reputation he tried to build up one for hydrogen, but not with much success. As discoverer of the gas he stood sponsor to it and dubbed it "inflammable air." Then later it was suspected to be the highly mythical substance "phlogiston," and finally it became hydrogen, the watermaker. And it is from water that the Germans prepare it but it needs £500 worth to fill a Zepp, in spite of the low cost of the materials.

PREACHER ENGAGED TO 5 GIRLS.

Griffiths Llewellyn Jones, a married man and a well-known lay preacher, was charged at Bath Quarter Sessions on April 15, with defrauding five women to whom he was engaged to be married.

The money he got from the women, it was stated, was used for household expenses and not in riotous living.

Mr. J. Bromley Eames, the Recorder, said Jones had been guilty of frightful hypocrisy and sentenced him to fifteen months' hard labour.

Sovereigns, which were lately selling in Upper Sind at Rs. 17, have now fallen to Rs. 15-12. The price of copper at Karachi has risen in a few days from Rs. 82 to Rs. 102 per cwt.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending the 6th May was 1,944 seizures resulting in 1,521 fatal cases. The Provincial returns showed that there were 205 deaths in Bombay Presidency, 16 in Madras, 11 in Bengal, 186 in Bihar and Orissa, 536 in the United Provinces, 100 in Punjab, 109 in Burma, 11 in the Central Provinces, 23 in Mysore State and 318 in Hyderabad State.

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A WOMAN'S MISERY

Pain in Back Tired Feeling, Scalding Pain, Cloudy Urine, Snappy Temper, Rheumatism.

All women suffer—some more than others—during some periods of their lives. Have you ever stopped to think why this should be? Long suffering women become so used to it as to think that they must suffer for the rest of their natural lives. This is wrong. Most of this suffering is absolutely unnecessary, and is in many cases due to kidney or bladder trouble—nothing more. And you can prove it.

Kidney and bladder trouble is far commoner than most people would imagine. It is reported that at least six out of every ten people who "go sick" do so through kidney disease. And, moreover, five out of every ten sufferers die from this same cause. If people only knew how to tell whether their kidneys were diseased or not it would not be so bad, but thousands upon thousands of men and women to-day are content to suffer and die in ignorance. Weak kidneys lead to deadly Bright's Disease in many cases.

Sure and certain symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

How are you to really recognise Kidney Trouble? Here is the way:—Have you a nasty taste in the mouth the first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body. Have you constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"?

People who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflamation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills quickly remove these symptoms. You should go to your chemist at once for a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and prove for yourself that within twenty-four hours these wonderful pills have without doubt commenced their healing work—guaranteed. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end. But when you buy the pills be sure you get De Witt's in large white boxes printed in blue and and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

Kidney & Bladder

De Witt's Pills

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size-strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-1, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

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